BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXVI.] SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1826. [NUMBER 1750.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
WILL BE
SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE COMMISSARIAT STABLES,
(NEAR DADY SANTOCK'S,)

SEVEN (7) ARAB HORSES, belonging to the Hon'ble Company, rejected for Cavalry Service.

TERMS READY MONEY.

E. H. BELLASSIS,
Commissary Gen.

BOMBAY,
COM. GEN'S. OFFICE,
9th March 1826.

ખ બ ર

આવતા•શોમવારે•તારીખ ૧૩ મી•આ એ•મહીનાનીએને•દીને•બપોરનાં• ૧ક્લાક ૧ નાં•જાહેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને • કમીશારી એતનાં•તબેલામાં•વેચશે(એ•તબેલો•દાદી શંટોકનાં•તબેલાની•પાશેછે) શરકારના• આરબી•શાત (૭) ઘોડા•ફેવેલરી•ની•ચાક રીમાંનાં•બાતેલ•કીધેલાછે•તે•વેચશે *

વેચાણની•બોલી•એનેરોકડાં•નાણાં• મગાર•કરવાં *

ડવરડ—ઇચ—બેલાશીશ
કમીશારી•જંનરાલ

શ્રી•મુંબજની
કમીશારી•જંનરાલની•ઓરીશ
તારીખ ૮ મી•મારચ ૧૮૨૬

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at one o'clock on Monday next, the 13th instant, THREE HORSES will be sold by Public Auction, at the General Pay Office, on the Hon'ble Company's account.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. BOURCHIER,
Acting General Paymaster.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL PAY OFFICE,
9th MARCH 1826.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the PACKETS which are now Open at this Office, for the reception of Letters to be transmitted to England by the Ship WINDSOR CASTLE, will be closed on the 18th instant at 5 o'clock evening.

J. R. SNOW,
P. M. General.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
9th March 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an adjourned SESSIONS of the PEACE will be held at my Office in Meadows Street, on Wednesday the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment within the limits of the Town, are directed to appear, before His Majesty's Bench of Justices, and to bring their witnesses in support of their claims for reduction.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY, *March 9th* 1826.

ટાઉર•ખબર
એ•લખેમાથી•ખબર • આપીએછ•જે •
આ•મહીનાની•તારીખ ૨૯ આવતા•બુધ વારના•દને•બપોરનાં•૧ક્લાક ૧૧ માં•પીશ બુરાતીશનાં•શાહેબ•લોક•૫રી•થેરોના• ટાકશ•બાબત • તજવીજ•કરવા•શાકુ નોટંન•શાહેબના•કારીશમાં•કીલાસંધે•૫ રેજીના•દેવલને•પાશે•બેહશે • વાશતે•જે• લોકોએ•મુંબજ•શેહેરની • હદમાંનાં•થેરો ના•ટાકશ•બાબત•અરજીઓ•આપીછે•તે ઓને•હોકમ•એછે•જે•ટાકશના•પકશા• ઓછા•કરવા•શાકુ•પોતાના•શાહેદ•હોશે તેઓને•શાથે•લાવીને•તાંહા•હાજર• થકુ તા• ૮ મી•મારચ•શંને ૧૮૨૬ અંગરેજી*

ખી•નોટંન
પીશ•બુરાતીશનાં•કલારક.

શ્રી
મશીર ચેઘર
ધ્યા ઉણીબાપરુન ચેઘર્ ચેત ધ્યું મી યામણીબાથી તાજીચ ૨૯ છીઇપગી ધ્યાજીપળી તોપ્ર ઇજી ૧૧ પશતાં ધીજ મશીજીચે ભાણેય ગ્રેમ પુબ્ધ ધમ્રંબ્યા વમશ ધઘઇ તજવીજ મમ્રપધ્યાજ મીબ્યાં ત મીરંગ્યાબ્યા ચેપન્ન પધઇ મેગ્ય ભાણેશબ્યા ધમ્રીભંત ધજતીજ યા મશીલાબ્યાંછી ખીધઈ શાધ્રબ્યા ઇ ચીતબ્યા ધમ્રબ્યા વમશ ધઘઇ ધ બ્યાં ચીઋબ્યા ધચેત મ્યાંજ કબ્જમ મશીતાધું મી વમશાચે ચેંજે મમી મમ્રયામશીતાં ધબ્જમ્રચે શાધ્યછી ધસ્તીજ ને ચેનીજ નેબ્ચે ધગીર્ બ્ય યેં તાગચ્ચે ૯ મધે મર્ચે ૭૫ ૧૮૨૬

ધી મેગ્ય
ધીજ બસ્તીજ મમ્રમ

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

BILLS to the amount of £600 at Thirty Days' sight, on the HON'BLE COMMISSIONERS of H. M. Navy. Exchange 1s. | 11d. the Rupee.

JOHN POLLEXFEN,
H. M. Master Shipwright.

Bombay, 9th March 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on this day Saturday the 11th Inst. a variety of Articles of Silver and Plated Ware, &c. the Property of an Officer of Rank, deceased.

SILVER ARTICLES.

Vegetable Dishes and Covers, Coffee Pots, Pie Dishes, Milk Bowl, Toast Rack. Butter Pot with Leaden Cooler, Bread Basket, Sugar Pails, Waiters, Salt Cellars, Muflineers, Fish Knife, Hot Water Plates, Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, &c &c. &c.

PLATED ARTICLES.

Four Branched Epergne with Handsome Cut Glass Bowl, Plated Vegetable and Curry Dishes, Soup Tureen, Fruit Baskets, Mugs, Waiters of Sizes, Hot Water Plates, Tea and Coffee Urns, Double and Single Bottle Stands, Sauce Boats, &c. &c. &c.

GLASS WARE, &c.

Cut Dessert Service, Plain Glass of descriptions, and Sundries.

Bombay, 11th March 1826.

A CARD.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will be held in the Scotch Church, on Tuesday the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES CLOW,
Secretary.

Bombay, 11th March 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL Sell by Public Auction, on this day, Saturday the 11th Inst. to close some accounts, at one o'Clock,

Two Six Light Ring Chandeliers, of different Patterns.

A quantity of China Soy in Jars.

Bombay, 11th March 1826.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE recently received for Sale on Commission, an invoice of Double Barrelled (Flint Lock) Fowling pieces in Mahogany cases, made by Jackson, formerly foreman to Joseph Manton. The Guns are offered at Rupees 250 each, being half the English cost, in order to close the account, consignment of which they form a part.

Bombay, 11th March 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next, the 13th Instant,

SOME Articles of Furniture, Madeira Wine, Beer, Coarse Woollen Cloth of different Colours, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Several Bags of Gum, which will be put up in small Lots, for the convenience of Purchasers.

Bombay, 11th March, 1826.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

HAVE received for Sale on Commission, a small quantity of very fine *GENUINE* HIGHLAND WHISKY, which they are authorized to sell at Rupees 40 per dozen.

Bombay, 11th March, 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On MONDAY next, the 13th instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
ON ACCOUNT OF
THE LATE
PERSIAN MISSION,
A HIGH CAST

BAY ARAB COLT,
14 HANDS & ½ INCH HIGH,
3 YEARS OLD,
AN
ARAB HORSE,
TWO
CARRIAGE HORSES,
AND
A HORSE & BUGGY.

Meadows Street, 11th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next, the 16th inst.

VIN DE GRAVE and French Claret, particularly recommended to the notice of Gentlemen.

Crusaders, St. Johnston &c.

Silver and Gilt Ridicule Clasps, and a Tortoiseshill Snuff box, lined with Gold, to close an account.

A Case of Gentlemen's fashionable Superfine Black Hats.

Glass bottomed Globe Lamps, Wall Shades, Candlesticks and Shades, Coffee Mills, Watering Bridles, Penknives, and a variety of other Articles.

Meadows-Street, 11th March 1826.

FOR SALE,

AT THE
COURIER PRESS,
THE BOMBAY
CALENDAR
AND
REGISTER
FOR THE YEAR
1826,
WITH
AN ALMANAC.

PRICE 10 RUPEES.

Courier Office, 11th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A FEW DOZEN GENUINE SCOTCH
MALT WHISKY,
MADE IN A SMALL STILL,
PRICE PER DOZEN Rs. 18.
ALSO A FEW
CANNISTERS
OF
FINE OATMEAL,
PRICE EACH, Rs. 4.
THE ABOVE ARE JUST IMPORTED PER CATHERINE FROM GREENOCK.

Meadows Street, 11th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

AN elegant Flute, by Monzani, with Silver Mounting.....	Rs. 235
A Double Flute.....	150
A Double Flageolet.....	60
Sir Walter Scott's Poetical Works.	175
Persian Calliones, each.....	50

Meadows Street, 11th March 1826.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEAT
CALCUTTA BUILT
BUGGY,
WITH COLLINGE'S
PATENT AXLE,
PRICE Rs. 800.

Meadows Street, 11th March 1826.

TO BE DISPOSED OF
BY LOTTERY
THE WELL KNOWN
House and Ground,
THE PROPERTY OF
Captain Mansfield,
SITUATED AT THE SUNGUM
POONAH,

A Plan of the Premises may be seen at, and Tickets had of,

Higgs and Briggs.

THE GARDEN is plentifully supplied with water, and contains upwards of a hundred Peach Trees, two hundred of the large Aurungabad Vine Trees, many of the Aurungabad Orange Trees, and several hundred other fruit Trees.

The buildings cost upwards of Thirty Five Thousand Rupees, without including the Expense of the Garden, which was very heavy, as most of the Trees were brought nearly two hundred miles. The whole is in high order, and immediate possession will be given.

SCHEME,
300 TICKETS AT RS. 100 EACH.

Bombay, 11th March 1826.

ON SALE,

AT THE OFFICE OF
DIROM AND CO.

DOUBLE Barrelled Guns, by Richards.....Rs. 300 each
Rifle Gun do..do..... 250
Pistols do. do. at Rs. 175 and 400 per pair

Bombay, 11*th March* 1826.

FOR SALE,

AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MESSRS.
RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

THE following WINES and LIQUORS from Messrs. HARPER and BELL,

Sherry in Butts, XXX, 5 years in the Country.....Rs.	1200
Ditto Ditto XXX.....	900
Ditto XX.....	850
Ditto in bottle per Dozen.....	20
Ditto in Ditto Ditto XXX.....	22
Claret ditto.....	45
Rumshrub per Dozen Pints.....	20
Cherry Brandy.....	26

Also from Messrs. E. Butler and Son.

Superior old Sherry in butts....Rs.	700
Ditto in bottles.....	22
Barsac.....	20
Vin de Grave.....	15
Sercial in Pints per Dozen.....	20

These wines are in quarter cases of 6 Dozen Pints or 3 Dozen quarts, and no package can be broken.

Champaign of very superior quality imported per Alacrity,

White.....	60
Pink.....	65

Bombay, 11*th March* 1826.

FOR SALE,

PARTICULAR SHIRAZ WINE, in Carboys and Persian Bottles, at Mr. MIGUEL'S House, opposite to Eduljee's Son's Shop.

Bombay, 11*th March* 1826.

A CARD.

A LADY, the wife of a Minister of the Gospel, residing at Bangalore, will receive into their Family, and conduct the education of, a very select and limited number of Young Ladies, on the following terms;

Board and Washing; English Reading and Recitation; Writing and Arithmetic; English Grammar; Geography and History; Music, including Thorough Bass. The Elements of the French Language; Needle and Card Work;

SEVENTY RUPEES PER MONTH.

When French and Music are not required, the terms are Fifty Six Rupees; no extra charge, or entrance money.

A recess of a month at Christmas, and at Mid-summer; during which time, however, it is not necessary to remove the Pupils from the house.

Further particulars may be known on application to Mr. Kempt.

Bombay, March 11*th*, 1826.

Advertisement.

WANTED, a respectable EUROPEAN WOMAN, to take charge of a child under two years of age, whose passage is taken on board the Lady East, to sail on or about the 20th instant. Any person desirous of engaging herself, is requested to apply at the COURIER OFFICE for particulars. The most satisfactory references as to character will be required.—Dated this 8th of March 1826.

AVISO.

HE preciso para a Musica do 2do Regimento do Granadeiro em Buja.

1 Pessoa para tocar Baxaõ,.
1 Ditto.....do. Trombon,
1 Ditto.....do. Trompa,
2 Ditto.....do. Clarineta,

aquem daraõ salario liberal, e por informaçaõ mais particular perguntaõ aos Srs. WOOLER E COMPANHIA.

Bombaim, 9 *de Fevereiro de* 1826.

A CARD.

THE PROPRIETORS of the late BOMBAY CHRONICLE, to save postage, take this mode respectfully to intimate to the Gentlemen concerned, who are at outstations, that the amount due from each Subscriber for the 5 numbers of their journal issued in the present year, is Rupees 3-3-38.

Bombay, 10*th March* 1826.

Balcristna and Gopal,

HINDOO SHROFFS AND BANKERS
AT
BOMBAY,

BEG to refer the Public to the following Terms upon which their House transact the undermentioned branches of business.

For Lending and Receiving Money.

For drawing and purchasing Bills of Exchange, or Hoondees, on moderate terms, payable at the following places, Calcutta, Madras, Deccan, Hyderabad, Nagpore, Candeish, Conkan, Guzerath, Cattiawar, Cutch, Malwa, Palley Gualier, Muthra, Benares &c. and other places depending thereon.

For supplying Goods of all sorts (excepting Eatables) required at Outstations.

Copies of their terms, lately revised on the above occasions, may be had on application at their office in Allibag without the Fort, wherein more particulars may be seen touching the premises.

BALCRISTNA AND GOPAL request that those indebted to them will be pleased to remit, without delay, all the arrears due to them, to prevent their having recourse to the conditions on which such advances of money have been made.

Bombay, 9*th Feb.* 1826.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMSON,

LATE TAVERN KEEPER,

HAS, since his leaving Bombay, authorised Balcristna and Gopall, by a certain written instrument, to collect all his outstanding debts remaining unpaid, for and towards the liquidation of his debt due Balcristna and Gopall, as bond creditors and others.—All persons indebted to him, are therefore requested to pay the same over, without delay, to Balcristna and Gopall, who will give sufficient discharges for the same.

Balcristna and Gopall, also request all persons having claim on Mr. Thomas Williamson, will be pleased to furnish them with proper statements thereof, in order, that after a full discharge of the Bond debt due to Balcristna and Gopall, overplus of the collections on account of Mr. T. Williamson, will be distributed among his creditors.

Bombay, 7th March 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Mr. MANOEL DE JESUS, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, has this day purchased from Mr. JOHN and Mrs. ROZELINE HENDERSON, husband and wife, both also of the same place, a lower roomed DWELLING HOUSE, formerly the property of the late Mr. CHARLES HOWELL, situate in the oart Carval, without the Town Walls, belonging to the Church of the N. S. de Esperança, under the administration of the late Mr. NICOLAO de LIMA E SOUZA. Any person or persons having any Claim, Demand, Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, he or they are hereby required to make the same known, either personally or by their attorney or attornies, to the said PURCHASER, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 11*th March* 1826.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT MEYA MOOLLA ESMAIL BIN MAHOMED SUFFEE has contracted with TUCKER RUNSORDASS JADOWJEE to dispose of his upper-roomed DWELLING HOUSE, with its GROUND, situate within the Town Walls in Modey's Street No. 50, and in the neighbourhood of Tucker Pittamber Wulloo; if any person or persons have any Claims, Demands, Mortgage, or Inheritable Right, he she or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said PURCHASER within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated 11th day of March 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએ છીએ

મીરાં મુલાં છશ્રા એલ ખીન મહમદ શરી એ ધણીએ માલનુ રેકવાનુ ધેકર એક જમીન શાહે કર રેનશીકદાશ જાદવજીને વેચાતુ આપવાનુ શાટ્ટ કીધુછે એ ધેકર શ્રી કોટમાં મોદીનાં મોકોલામાં કર પીતાંબર વાનુનાં ધેકરની પકડો શ ણીએ શ્રી મુંબઇની સુપરીમ કોરટ ના મોંછે—એનો નંબર ૫૦ મોછે—એ કુપર કરએક લોક અગર લોકોનો દાવો અગર લેકુલ અગર ગીરવી દાવો અગર વારશો પોચતો હોએતો તે ઘણીઆએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમાં આવીને ખરીદદારને જાકેર કરે—તેમાર પછી કોઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી *

તા. ૧૧ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૨૬

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a Suit was pending in the late Recorder's Court, and also in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, wherein MALVEY MUGNERAM LUCKMECHUND, and others, executors of the last Will and Testament of the late BHUGWAN CULLA, were the Complainants, and RAZCOOVERBOY, widow and executrix of the said Will of the said BHUGWAN CULLA, DAVALBOY SEWLALL, and CAROONASUNKER TAPEESUNKER, were the Defendants respecting the said Estate, the same being settled and the Bill of Complaint stands dismissed out of the said Court, and the burthen of the Executorship being now solely taken by the said RAZCOOVERBOY, the said MUGNERAM LUCKMECHUND having been discharged by arbitrators from acting any further as Executor, the other Executors having died, all persons indebted to the Estate of the said BHUGWAN CULLA, or have any claim against the Estate, are hereby requested to pay and receive the amount of their respective debts, and in default thereof legal steps will be pursued.—Dated 10th March 1826.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએ છીએ

આગલી રીકારડર કોરટ મધે કરીઆદી એક ચાલતી હતી તથા તેજ કરીઆદી કરી શ્રી મુંબઇની સુપરીમ કોરટ આપ જુદી કોરટમાં ચાલતી હતી તે કરીઆદીમાં મરનાર લગવાન કલલાનાં છેલા વીલનાં વશીએતનામાંનાં વકીલો માલવી મગનીરામ લખમીચંદ તથા બીજાઓ કરીઆદી કરનાર હતા તથા એ મરનારની ઘણીઆણી તથા વકીલાતને નામે રાજકુવરબાઇ તથા દાએઆતાબાઇ શીવલાલ તથા કુનાશંકર તાપીશંકર એ લોકો જવાબ દેનાર હતા તે કજીઆનુ (બીલ કમપલેનટ) એટલે કરીઆદી શ્રી કોરટ મધેથી કાડી નાંખીછે અને એ વકીલ લોકોનો બીજો એ બાઇ રાજકુવરબાઇ એખલીએ પોતાને માથે રાખેઆંછે—કાંએ જે એ કજીઆ બાબત લવાદો લીધા હતા તે લવાદોએ એ મગનીરામ લખમીચંદને વકીલાતમાંથી બરતરફ કીધોછે શાવાશતે જે એની શાહેનો બીજા વકીલો મરીગી આછે—તે શાટ્ટ શરવે લોકો એ મરનાર લગવાન કલલાની બીલકતનો દેવાદાર અગર માંગણરાઓ હોએ તે પોતે પોતાનુ દેવુ અગર લેકુલ એ બાઇ શાહે આપને કરે—કદાચ એ મરનારની બીલકતનુ દેવુ પગાર નહી કરશે તો તે કુપર કરીઆદી થશે—તારીખ ૧૦ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૨૬ *

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights, and Credits of GIRTHERLOLL MANORE, late of Bombay deceased, may be granted to MANOCKCHUND SEWLOLL: all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized.—Dated the 3d day of March 1826.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી મુંબઇવાલો મરનાર ગીરધરલાલ મનોરની માલ મીલકતનુ અખતીઆરનો મુલેવા શાટ્ટ માંણેકચંદ શીવલાલ એ ધ ણીએ શ્રી મુંબઇની સુપરીમ કોરટ આ ૫ જુદીકોરટમાં અરજ કીધોછે જે મકને મલે તથા એની શાઠે એ મરનારનો વકીલો શદાશીવ બાલકક શટનોજી તથા નશરવાનજી બરજોરજી એ બંધો જણાઓનો એ મરનારનો છેલા વીલમાં નામ લખેલાંછે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનો બાબશાનો હોએ તેનાંઓને જાકેર થાએ—તા. ૧૦ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૨૬ *

ઠામશા કપકીનશા
વકીલ બાલકક શટનો શીવાજી
તથા શદાશીવ બાલકક શટ
નાંજનોંછે *

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Tetsament of FATIMA BEBEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan woman deceased, may be granted out of the Ecclesiastical Court there to BALCRUSTNA SEWAJEE, one of the Executors in the said Will named, in conjunction with SADASEW BALCRUSTNAJEE and NASSERWANJEE BURJORJEE, the other two Executors named and appointed in and being the said will, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th of March 1826.

THOS. HOPKINS,
PROCTOR TO BALCRUSTNA SEWAJEE AND SADASEW BALCRUSTNAJEE.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર વીઠવા પ્રાતમા બીબી શ્રી મુંબઇની મુશલમાંનીન હતી એનાં છેલા વીલનાં વશીએતનામાંનો અખતીઆર લેવા શાટ્ટ શ્રી મુંબઇની સુપરીમ કોરટ આપ જુદીકોરટની બકલીશીઆશતીકાલ કોરટમાં એનો એક વકીલ બાલકક શટનો શીવાજી એ ધણીનુ એ મરનારનાં છેલા વીલમાં નામ લખેલુછે એ ધણીએ અરજ કીધોછે જે મકને મલે તથા એની શાઠે એ મરનારનો વકીલો શદાશીવ બાલકક શટનોજી તથા નશરવાનજી બરજોરજી એ બંધો જણાઓનો એ મરનારનાં છેલા વીલમાં નામ લખેલાંછે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબશાના હોએ તેનાંઓને જાકેર થાએ—તા. ૧૦ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૨૬ *

ઠામશા કપકીનશા
વકીલ બાલકક શટનો શીવાજી
તથા શદાશીવ બાલકક શટ
નાંજનોંછે *

MY JOURNAL IN PERSIA.

Again borne onward o'er the broad blue sea,
Bound swiftly o'er its breast my little bark;
What are this world's enjoyments now to me,
Whose brightest scene below was ever dark—
Time's rapid tide rolls on, and few can mark
Life's bubbles bursting e'er they reach the shore
Without a tear—when friendship as a spark
Will die; or like you bow its radiance o'er,
Melts on its kindred sky and kindles there no more—

Give me the fierce wild rapture of the soul,
When all unfettered it can roam at ease,
Where nature feels not petty man's control;
My home upon its mountain tops and seas—
Ye who find folly's maze alone will please,
Would spurn the wanderer's taste, and longing thirst,
And call it but a phantom, a disease,
A vision of the clouded brain soon burst—
Say can ye tell me where true happiness is nurst.

While ye in graceful attitudes along
The boarded floor lead some delighted fair,
Lisp in her ear or laud the hard won song,
And ply Love's volubilities with care.
We rove at random, and with one to share
The bosom's feelings, it were bliss to revel,
Thus parted from the world and its false glare,
'Mid scenes which hurl man's pride down to its level
And give chalk, candle lights, and ball-rooms to the devil.

And curtained by yon starry canopy,
With the green sod to rest our head upon;
To watch those bright and silent passers by
Rolling to the horizon's verge—when gone,
To mark the brooding storm, like nature's frown
O'er her fair works—the pealing thunder bound,
The lightning flash, the rushing wind, whence none
Know how it comes, or whither goes, a sound
As of the voice of God when roaring awfully around.—

O'er thee thou pirate-swarming Gulph now spread
Dark as the mole on Beauty's dewy cheek,
Thy rocky isles—a terror and a dread
Where lurk in many a winding bay and creek
The murderous crew—their battle brand will reek
With Moslem or with Christian blood—at war
With human kind to tame them or to break
Their bold and savage spirit, is to bare
Your breast against the bolt of Heaven without a scar.—

With matted locks which wildly wander o'er
The sinewy shoulder or indignant brow;
An eye through which the choking heart will pour
Its lightning flash of wrath or maddening woe,
Stung with revenge or kindling with the glow
Of uncontrolled hereditary hate—
The lip of Scorn, the keen contemptuous foe,
Whose pride unbending shrinks beneath no fate
Though trampled on, not crushed—though scathed not desolate.—

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Swift glides the vessel by the desart strand*
Where wealth and commerce once their treasures heaped,
Where kingdoms flourished, and the tyrant band
Of despots ruled—the mart where myriads reaped
The fruit of life's corroding toil, and leaped
From poverty to power—but all is past,
And misery e'er now thy wreck has steeped
With tears as bitter as the riving blast
Of rifled hope can wring from out a sky o'ercast.—

And now I tread thy soil, far-famed Irān;
Land of lost glory and the slavish soul,
History has given to thee a fairer dawn
Than e'en thy noon of splendour—and now roll
Thy sluggish waves as if they slowly stole
From some small fount; unlike the impetuous force
Of monarchy's majestic flood, the whole
Mass of its glory bearing on its course,
Thundering and swelling and widening from its source.

Bird of the East, thy crest is fallen, and
Thy plumaged bosom rifled of its pride;
Star of the East, thy radiant light has waned:
Thy shepherd's slumber and the mighty tide
Of time is spreading o'er thee far and wide;
Its locust crowding waters sweep away
The spoils and trophies, ages had defied;
An empire's monument and now a prey
To Desolation's unrelenting restless sway.

Leviathan of nations, in thy strength
Rejoicing, thou didst robe thy neck with thunder,
And little heeded that a hand at length
Should smite thee, and should break thy might asunder,
Humbling thine haughtiness, and bringing under
Its power thy scorn.—Yet fiction's fairy tale
Still makes thy haunted ground a charm and wonder,
And gives each Peri-peopled hill and vale
A magic hold on fancy when all others fail.

The scorching, sultry heat of Abushere,
Drives from its narrow streets and mud-built walls
The sickening stranger—and yet even here
The first great novelty, th' attention calls
Of different tongues and tribes—as the eye falls
Where 'mid the throng the portly Turk is seen,
Where the slow, cautious pale Armenian crawls—
The free born Arab, with his swarthy mien,—
And Afric's seas (far happier lot to be I ween

A Persian's slave, than groan beneath the lash
Of the cool-blooded tyrants of the west,)
And where still haunting like the levin flash
Curls round the darkest cloud's full swelling breast
The scene of all his sorrows, where no rest
Or peace await these *sea birds* † of a storm
That's never still'd, at home, abroad the jest
The scorn, the Israelite is seen—
* * * * * *

Yes, as I meet the fearful anxious gaze
Of that dark eye—within its trembling light
There lurks a mystery—the burning rays
Of yon unclouded orb mark not its might
Nor chase as forth they gleam, the shades of night
More quickly than the fluttering timorous beam
That lid veils in, pours on the heart, the sight,
The feelings, all the truth of that vast scheme
Planned ere the world's foundation by a will supreme.

'Twas moonlight as I climbed the dark-browed range
Of Persia's southern barrier; from the dry
And choking plain beneath, the instant change
To cooler regions and a purer sky
Drove care and langour from the heart and eye
O'er mountain tops, through dell and bourne and brake,
Through solitudes where e'en the human cry
Thrills through the heart, which fancied phantoms shake,
As waving branches shadowed in the ruffled lake.

Far on beneath the roaring waters roll
Sweeping the base of many a giant rock,
Bounding and plunging to their viewless goal,
Some foaming, flinty bed that breasts the shock
And hurls its feathery wrath on high—where flock
The screaming night birds, and with cleaving wing
Glance the tumultuous flood, as if to mock
Its ire, then shoot again unwearying
And mingle with the spray the boiling torrents fling.—

And strange the sounds that now disturb the scene
As the slow Cafila winds along the way.
The peal of laughter and the distant din
Of shouting, cursing, and the loud affray—
The matchlock's thunder and the echoing bray
Of many a jaded ass—the prancing steed
With clattering hoof, the mule's soft tinkling lay—
A moment's silence and again will speed
Like lightning through the moving throng the tumult's tread—

Another pause! and hark! some tuneful tongue
Pours through the vale its full melodious power:
Hafiz the strain is thine; thus wildly flung
From mountain lips, and in this midnight hour
Sweeter than tuneful lay within thy rose-girt bower—
"Oh yes, and this life's illusive beam,
Will fluctuate like a changing dream
And pass like a tale of fancy told—
Its false enjoyment fleets away,
We linger o'er it but a day,
Then all's uncertain, dark and cold.
But e'er the silver bowl be broken
E'er memory be but friendship's token
The fragrance of its faded flowers;
While the soul's chainless raptures last
Let each be sweeter than the past,
The sunshine of those joyous hours,
For rapid rolls the tide of love
And youth's gay bark bounds light above
Unmindful of the storm that lours—
Speed, speed ye gales that waft us o'er
To that last fond and fairest shore
Where wearying toils and troubles cease;
There many a treasured face we'll see
And many a palm press fervently
For friendship's hail is love and peace—

Oh what a nerve was touched by that sweet lay,
Mine was the twilight of the heart which threw
Around each quivering leaf or trembling ray
From some fair islet of the heavens, a hue
Of deepest feeling—though we bid adieu
To joyous hours, and shake with reckless hand
From youth's fair leaves the fresh and glittering dew
And plunge in life—there haunts us still the band
Of bitter thoughts, raised by fond memory's magic wand—

* Ormuz.
† Flyish.

Press but one link of that mysterious chain
Which every pang we suffer, bliss we share
Lengthens, and coils with an intenser strain
Around our soul's affections, and swift there
Will start, as phantoms from their troubled lair,
Visions and scenes and forms and shapes of light
Once buried as we left them in despair—
The mind's electric fire will gleam most bright
When brooding o'er its depth of darkness, storm and night—

Oh love, let whatsoe'er thy calling be,
Thou all absorbing brightness of the soul—
Hope, fear, power, passion or sympathy,
Thou living loadstone of the mind; the goal
Whence all affections tend and bear the whole
Flood of our feeling onward to that end,
Where bliss or misery fills the charmed bowl
Our lips have drained—a levin flash to rend,
Or with our griefs a twilight beam to melt and blend;

'Tis, well, as wisest men believed, thou wert
Cradled on seas and nurtured on the foam
Of Ocean's stormy waves; in birth begirt
With all that wilfulness and wish to roam
That marks thee here—in mirth or gloom
Shifting and various as the changing tide
That bore thee on its pinions to a home
Where man was but a martyr to thy pride,
Folding thy radiant form till life's last gasp subside

Home, thou fond idol of the youthful breast,
Thy bark shoots fairest o'er this thronged tide,
This peopled ocean of the past—thy rest
Is watched with waking eye—the tender guide
Thy pilot first in childhood, now thy pride,
Shields with maternal wings, till tumults past
Her treasured charge—and in the haven ride
Her alter, safe from every riving blast;
Our trust in life's first dawn, and oh how loved at last.—

Oh night—thou wert as lovely as when first
Thy starry host gleamed forth, and yon sweet Queen
All brightly through the shrouded heaven did burst,
And poured her living lustre o'er a scene,
Which the world's infant purity could screen
From evil—when she seemed to human eye,
Some spirit fairer than it e'er had been,
Called into brighter being, and the sky
Lit up to hail her to her bridal brilliancy.

Yes, you would think that in an hour like this
When busy life is hushed into repose—
That crime would drop, though nursed by passion's strife
It's crested head and radiant eye—and close
Its coiled form to rest—an hour of bliss
Seems lent to wearied man—and nature rife
Ere while with toil and tumult curtains in
With night's dark shroud her sinking form from sin—
Earth seems to catch a glimpse—a glittering ray,
Of what it was, and weeps for what it is—
The faint memorial of a happier day.

We love to live in memory of the past,
And raise our drooping heads from burdening grief;
We love to linger while the joy will last,
O'er scenes where misery had found relief—
We bend with rapture o'er the time though brief
When childhood left us pure as falling snow
Ere the world's warmth could melt it; ere the leaf
And all its greenness withered were with woe—
We love to live in hope though hailed far off and slow—

We love to mark our gratitude to those
Who gathered oft beneath the downy wing
Of fondest care, when tost by childish throes
And little wrongs, our spirits murmuring—
And oh when seas their might of waters fling
'Twixt us and our dear native land, 'tis sweet
To think of all we have been, and we cling
To each fond recollection, till the fleet
Unwearied wing of time scarce seems to bend or beat.

But sweeter far to journey in this short
And varying voyage through life, with him
Whose spirit only wafts us to the port
Of peace—where toils and tum ts, and the whim
Of time, and grief which renders hope but dim,
And pain, forgetfulness, affliction's sting,
All that fills misery's chalice to the brim,
Shall find oblivion 'neath his healing wing
Lulled into holy rest by such sweet ministering—

Then were I glad to roam this world alone—
As then the bitterness of parting o'er
And crushed—fond memory in time and tone
Of hallowed chastened feeling, would restore
Back to the mind the joys it lost before—
And hope would light the flame it ne'er had found
Of holier love, and lead it to adore
Him of whose mercy it had heard the sound,
Whose all-unslumbering eye fills wide creation's bound.—

And through these hoary ruins now are creeping'
Those beams the only tenants of a spot
Where all of splendour centered; ages sweeping
Its faint memorial to the common lot
Of time devoured victims—here the blot
On Roman glory still is marked and hived,
When all impressions round shall rust and rot:
As if fate's keenest bolt from this had rived
The eagle crest untrampled on and unrevived.†

And thou Shiraz, fair city of the east,
Art rent and mingled with thy kindred dust,
A wreck 'mid myriads round thee, and a feast
Where the quick messengers of ruin lust
To riot on thy still luxurious bust
Of Beauty—and to add another name
To those bright stars whose beams are quenched —and trust
To history's page for records of their fame,
Or memory's stream or fiction's never dying flame.—

In midnight's lull thou wert a joyous Bride,
Deck't in thy bravery of life and l ght,
And Hope—and towering in thy native pride,
And slumber's silken band had locked thy sight—
There was a deep pause in the pulse of night,
Hark! heard ye not yon thunder rending bound
That rocked the earth's foundation in its might?
'Twas death's impetuous tread and trumpet sound
Which thousands heard but once then swelled his ranks around—

Then rent the air the agonising shout
Of the crushed throng, the palsied scream of fear
And that heart searching bitter cry when doubt
No longer lends Hope's glitter to the tear.
* * * * * * *

* Venus, Dione's daughter, was born out of the sea—there was another one sprung from Chaos and some other old goddess, I forget whom.
† Ruins of Shapoor.

Oh night of clouds, and darkness and of gloom,
Thou wrapped thy pall of terror round this bier,
And each wild wind that roared was a simoom
That howled around Fate's foe, as struggling 'gainst her doom.

The morning dawned but o'er how changed a scene
Since last it waked to life a busy crowd
No cheering rays could now the misery wean
From broken hearts and hopes and spirits bowed
By woe—Ay hither come ye gay and proud
Ye who to mirth and laughing madness prone
Think mourning but the handmaid of a loud
And fleeting grief—and mark a nation's groan
When o'er its ruin Death has reared his blood girt throne—

And genius hallows with her dust this clime,—
Hafiz and Sadi—children of the muse,
Your fame outlives the restless march of time,
Your works the tomb whereon the honied dews,
Of Fancy light and all their sweets infuse,
Where still the spirit lives in ev'ry line.
The busy world was your Parnassus, whose
Vast troubled streams of folly were a mine
Whereout ye worked the gems in which ye brightly shine.—

But where is Mosellay the rose-girt bower,
Fanned by the Zephyr's perfume-breathing wing;
Washed by the Roenabad's swift arrowy shower
Of sparkling waves, this Eden's loveliest spring.
Like others fairer in your perishing,
Perchance ye've left one single flower to tell
Where once ye smiled, while memory's light will bring
Round that lone plant its stirring magic spell,
The shadowed images of all that bloomed and fell.

Thus when the friends we loved in life are gone,
Or the heart's idol in the tomb may lie,
Some treasured pledge of Hope we linger on,
Trace in the dimpled cheek and dark blue eye,
The placid brow or lip of melody.
A sweet memorial of all the past;
And centre in that one and tenderest tie
The soul's full tide of feeling; and the last
And scattered rays of friendship on one point we cast.

And here has been the stage where thousands fought
For conquest & for kingdom—where the grave *
And throne went hand in hand, and he who bought
Wore but the crown beneath a shroud, and gave
His pomp to the first vulture that could lave
His royal plumage in the victor's blood;
Here rose the coward and here sunk the brave,
And Fortune which from fancy takes its mood
Here ebbed or flowed as fickle partial favour stood.

Oh monstrous scenes of deep and damning shame
If History's plume must chronicle in gore
Satanic deeds as monuments of fame—
Then blush ye victors—for the wreath ye wore
Was bloodnursed on the crimsoned brow that bore
The stamp alone of savageness and crime,
And tortured life was mirth on which they'd pore
With grim delight—the royal pantomime
Where sobs and tears were music to fill up the time.

'Mid the long train of slaughtered victims, one
Shadowed as when in life he drew,
With bitter scorn the past scene lingers on
Where late he hurried like a meteor through.
Rash, headstrong and impetuous, to the few
Who clung to him, the friend that never swerved;
Returning hate for hate, in vengeance true,
As arm of lightning and a hand unnerved
Can guide man's, fate for thee her keenest shaft reserved.†—

A nation's idol in thy lusty youth
And launched 'mid dangers e're thy years could tell
That man's a masque 'twixt treachery and truth—
Young hero of Shiraz thy lustre fell
Ere it had risen, and ambition's knell
Tolled o'er a spirit broken and betrayed—
Each sightless orb had lost the kindling spell
That bound all hearts—that form for death arrayed
Was maunacled to grace a tyrant's proud parade.—

Hast thou ne'er marked where 'neath some hallowed dome
That shrouds the relics of the mighty dead,
Through its dark fretted vaults, their last long home,
As peals the requiem o'er this drear death-bed
Of all that once was splendid; where the tread
Of Time is swift and soundless as a glancing gleam—
How the rich tones recall each vision fled
Where they that sleep once shone—the flood-like dream
Pours all its restless waves o'er dark oblivion's stream.—

So could some other hand but mine, some tongue
Of magic sweetness like you peal anon
I tell of, wake its lyre; more wildly flung
From such a master touch, the tale of glory gone
Would hallow each lone spot I lingered on,
As o'er thy dust, Persepolis, I stood—
Oh what a wreck— and yet thou art but one
Of myriads sinking 'neath the same vast flood
Of time, where withering darkness holds the great and good.—

Though the keen blast has swept so rudely o'er thee
Rending thy bud—the unbending stem still rears
Its head—though swiftly fading from before thee
Each fond memorial of thy fairest years;
Yet fame has lent thee what to man endears
A palace or a prison—nor is hushed
As yet thy being, though begirt with fears,‡
Which warring, 'gainst its quick decay, and flushed
With hope— will war till all is lost and crushed.—

‖ So that famed stream whose thundering torrents sweep
O'er Afric's sands with unresisting sway—
Plunging in pride toward the mighty deep
Rocks, hills and mountains rent and torn away,
A wide wild waste of ruin and dismay,
Contending still, still spurning all control,
Rushing on ocean's breast in proud array,
O'er their own yielding bed their fury roll
Till one vast boundless void engulphs the whole.—

From out these walls, if history's tale be true,
§ The chosen one of heaven led forth his host
Gathered from all lands to conquer and subdue
¶ The city of the world, earth's queen, the boast
Of Kings from clime to clime and coast to coast.

* Vide Gibbon's Account of the last Greek Emperors, and his remark.
† Lutf Ali Khān.
‡ The last earthquakes did it no harm.
‖ See Purchas's account of the Congo wearing its channel away by the impetuosity of its flow, and contending as if with the ocean, running many miles into it before it will mix with it.
§ Cyrus.
¶ Babylon.

Hence issued too the swarms that crowded o'er
Thy plains, fair Greece, when then, as now at most,
They found a grave that slaves had ne'er before
In glory's field, ere ruin reached thy lovely shore.—

Here swayed and reigned with all co rule
The pampered lords of Persia's falling land;
Here shone the lights of wisdom's eastern school:
And learnings grove, and fancy's magic wand
Had each their votaries—Here the mystic band
The royal priesthood, and the holy flame
Lit from the sun's bright orb, undying, stand
Before the traveller's eager gaze, the same
Fresh as when first to being from the block they came.—

Ages have passed since then: the earthquake's shock
Or levin flash—the silent lapse of time
Nought have erased from this unchanging rock
The history of its fate or of its crime—
* Mysterious characters!—beneath what clime
Wert ye first formed, that thus ye mock the power
Of art? say was it he the sage sublime †
In lore, the priest ere Persia's sky would lour
Carved on these walls the sacred truths of fate's dark hour.

But would you view Persepolis aright—
Mark when the moonbeams steal along its wall
O'er broken arch and colonade, and light
Them up in soul absorbing hues, which fall
So duskily around; and stirring, all
S talk like gigantic shadows through the gloom;
Then busy memory hies at fiction's call
And summons from its ever teeming womb
The great who've slept long ages past within this tomb.

Yes, they are names which swell the roll of fame,
And dignify the spot, whereon their sound
Would melt to love or kindle virtue's flame,
Or awe the listening multitude around—
Tiara'd monarchs, heroes, priests who bound‡
The regal power around their sacred brow,
Prophets and lords—and here perchance he found
‖ The Samion sage, that lore which even now
Sophists and saints adopt and mingle with their vow,—

Who through this venerable train drives on
Tumultuously, and thunders far and loud
The threatenings of his wrath?—these forms are gone,
The scene is changed, and lo another crowd
Press through the thronged multitude, who bow'd
And broken, own a stranger's yoke, and Greece
Shouts from these mountain tops—her iron brow'd
Short kirtled sons with helm and targe and creese
Have wrought the hived vengeance that could never cease—

Yes in this mighty pile there breathes the soul,
That immortality of soul, which forms
E'en now the like—an image of the whole
Vast compass of the human mind, nor storms
Can ruin, nor a tempest shake, alarms
Can never quell, though here in misery
Fettered and hampered, till the breath that warms
Its power now, shall fire with extacy
Is intellectual light, pure, passionless and free.

Ages roll on, the world can never change,
Its beauty, clime and seasons all the same
Save man and his frail works—and though these range,
Lords of creation, demigods of fame,
Yet withering in their nature as in name
The soil where heroes trod the slave encumbers;
And the same sun that lit devotion's flame
The visible divinity, now slumbers
To their dimmed eyes; yet warms the heedless turbaned numbers.

His votaries once with lust as full a glow
As when adored—but oh how altered they
Who feared his frown and dreaded him a foe;
Bound by a blasting mist, without a ray
To brighten this foul darkness or betray
Their error to them, on they madly rush
From vice to vice from ruin to decay;
The heart's five feelings 'tis their pride to crush
And trample nature's nearest ties without a blush.

There is a tomb on Moorgaub's sunny plain
Where the swift limpid Bundameer rolls by,
Skirted by mountain tops, a wild domain
§ Where fierce and fiery souls all rule defy;
Scorn on their lip and lightning in their eye,
Unknowing how to bend or yield to power,
Lords of themselves, a freeborn sovereignty,
What charms the sight when first that marble tower
Bursts on the view—oh 'tis tradition's fairest dower.

Time's richest relic—stranger pause awhile
The dust of Cyrus slumbers in that tomb;
While ruined monuments of art beguile
A few short hours, though hours of grief and gloom,
And bid us sorrow for their blighted bloom;
Yet one lone grave for me has charms more dear,
And he who darkly dwells within; his doom,
His fate is all our own—for lovelier
Than bending o'er a fallen nation's sepulchre,

O'er this all ravenlike we wildly roam
Nor find a lodgement for our weary wing,
Where the vast floods of waters fling their foam
Nor leave a trace to which the mind can cling
And fix its memory on, though perishing,—
But that amid the waste of ages rears
Its olive branch; a light illumining
The darkness of the past; the hopes and fears
Of History's tales—the haunted ground of our young years—¶

* Cunieform characters.
† Zoroastre.
‡ Smurdis Magus.
§ Pythagoras. Metempsychosis taught by Sophis, who are supposed to take a secret vow on being initiated.
‖ This part of Fars is occupied by an Arab tribe.
¶ I dare say all must have observed how very different their sensations are, when viewing objects which have neither the authority of history for having dates of their origin or fall attached to them, and thereby raising up associations connected with either places or persons whose fate has interested us in our earlier days or later years, from those which they experience when in the presence of any, almost hallowed by some tale of olden time, intimately associated with the history of one or more individuals which has formed the groundwork as it were of our most pleasing meditations on the past—while at Persepolis, a thousand forms dance before your eyes, a confused assemblage, and jumble of Persian history, your mind wanders over an immense space of time without being able to fix on one æra or satisfy itself by resting on one period of certain history which could produce a regular chain of delightful associations. On the contrary, that single marble tomb at Moorgaub, in having the name of Cyrus to dignify it, (and only speculative bookworms would deny it) summons at once before our eyes the whole history, birth, life and death of that extraordinary personage. You've only to assure yourself that he lies or did lie there, and you "tread on holy haunted ground" indeed.

Here I will sit me down, and pause awhile
On the fleetest existence of my days:
While this soothed heart a few short hours beguile
In pensive meditation---now decays
The light of yon orb's faint and lingering rays;
'Tis autumn's loveliest evening; and the wind
* Is voiceless o'er the wooing foliage plays;
Yes such a beauty and repose must bind
Its moral and its influence on each thinking mind.---

Ye who have never left the fond fireside
Of dear domestic joys to wander o'er
Far distant lands nor yet have ever tried
The pang of parting from the much loved shore
Which circles in your sweetest richest store
Of human bliss, can form but faint a view
Of what he suffers, who will bend no more
Homeward his steps---ah no, I've bid adieu
To all the earthly joy, in youth I panted to pursue.---

Then let me fix mine eyes on where alone
The beacon light of hope all brightly burns,
And though the ocean foam and floods roll on
Between us, yet my little bark still turns
Its cleaving prow toward that star, and spurns
The tempest shock, and as it breasts the wave,
Shoots like a sea bird on, who first discerns,
Through the storm's gloom, a resting place to save,
For let his wing but droop, the billow is his grave.---

I've bared my brow in fairer climes than this,
To the soft breeze as passing freshly o'er it;
I've watched the red leaf quiver, as with bliss,
The last lone tenant of the branch that bore it;
I've marked a sunset till I could adore it,
The waning lustre of the crimsoned sky
Night's shadows shooting darkly on before it
The nestling warblers' dying melody
Hymning their twilight orisons of praise on high.---

I've shared with her alas too early loved,
The raptured joy of this delicious hour;
Oh can the soul recal such scenes unmoved
Nor shrink to meet the tide of memory's power,--
The vesper peal from that dismantled tower,
The hush of waters rolling into rest,
The fading tree's slow dropping leafy shower,
The sleep of day when its tumultuous breast,
Sobs into slumber, like an infant babe carest.

But never, never then did Eve appear,
With all that lulling loveliness around,
As now to me, though wandering sadly here,
With many a mountain wave, and desart bound
'Twixt me and mine—My spirit too had found
A loftier wing to bear it on its flight,
To where those rays shall beam on happier ground
And sweeter realms, though lost to me their light
Yet lending all I lose to souls more pure and bright—

Is there communion in a world like this
With spirits on that fair celestial shore?
And can we draw them from their starry bliss,
To cast one look, though one of sorrow, o'er
Those they had given the wild farewell before
When death or absence parted them for ever?—
A few short hours of pain and misery more
Of sharper pangs this heart to rend and sever
From all it loves—and then we'll meet—to part—oh never.

Yes there's a land where time has no dominion,
And pleasure's conquest though alluring fair,
Glory's proud crest and mad ambition's pinion
Soar not so high and gain no entrance there
E'en youth and beauty's power that loveliest star
Of all that move in lustre though this scene,
Are not the lights to melt or kindle here,
But all of nations whose pure hearts have been
The templed altars of the living God I ween—

Yes there's a land beyond the grave, below,
They who could never find it, there seek rest;
And more e'er long, as others have, will go,
All that we lived for and have loved the best—
Oh if it be, it will kind heaven's behest
That thou fond sufferer too should fall asleep
And wake in bliss, to me, to me how blest
The recollection that a love so deep
Will bind us, while you cannot and I must but weep—

But there are some whose lofty souls disdain
Such idle fantasies, and form their own—
With such I quarrel not, it were in vain
Back to its bed to lead the flood when flown,
And bounding in impetuous fury on—
Ye who on earth, are earth's most bitter foe,
Do ye gaze upward at you glorious throne
Or mark those stars, and hope while thus they glow
To roam all brightly there, who bid us rot below—

† Mysterious land, where curse and blessing blending
Have stamped a seal unbroken yet by time
On thy fair front---and art and nature lending
No change in character, fix'd as thy clime
Have yet to beg the boon, each scorn to give
And teach thy sons, that virtue how to live---
* * * * * *

Yes, there thou slumberest till another call
Shall wake thee from thy lethargy of death,
More loud, more full, than that which fame, which all
Of pomp or pride can lend, the busy breath
Of hope or fear can frame, the circling wreath
Of fortune force, or myriad mouthed praise
Toss to the sounding vault of heaven---beneath
Its simplest garb, shall Christ's religion raise
‡ Its cry of peace, that woke thee in thy happier days---

Break forth and sing each cloud-encircled mount,
Shout, shout each vine-clad hill and scented vale;
A stranger's hand unlocked the precious fount,
A stranger's tongue pronounced the sweet "all hail,"
A stranger's voice proclaimed the blessed tale—
The soil, the sin of ages that has clung
To thee, and blasted thy fair fruits, shall fail—
And Satan's woven web of evil hung
Too light, shall to the winds like ocean's froth be flung—

* Martyn! thou Christian herald, not for thee
The praise that crumbles o'er the great man's tomb,
Forgot, unfelt---oh no, eternity
Has robed thee in the glories that illume
The brightest spirit---though thy youthful bloom
Withered untimely, in his piercing eye
Who best, as best providing, knows, the gloom
Of life was well exchanged for liberty---
The chequered prospect here for heaven's † most heavenliest sky---

* I don't suppose myself to be at Mourgaub, for there's not a tree there.

† This might more properly be applied to Arabia than Persia, where no change has taken place in the memory of history or tradition.

‡ Christianity at one time made some progress in Persia, during the reign of one of the early Sassanian kings, Isdegories or Yerdigerd.

* Henry Martyn.

† I can but use the old excuse for such a grammatical error, very commonly adverted to now, of the scripture expression, "most holiest."

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 25TH FEBRUARY 1826.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 90 of 1826.—An order by the Officer Commanding the Field Force in Cutch, dated Camp near Mhadapoor Friday 27th January 1826, establishing a Lock Hospital for that Force, and appointing Assistant Surgeon Goodrich, of His Majesty's 6th Regt. to the charge of it, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1826.

No. 91 of 1826,—The Honorable A. O. Murray of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry is appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Hon'ble the Governor, in the room of Lieutenant Sir Keith Jackson Bart, appointed Military Secretary,—Date of appointment 9th March.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.
MARCH 6TH 1826.

Mr. W. J. Lumsden, Collector of Sholapore.
Mr. W. Stubbs, Collector of Surat,
Mr. H. Brown, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs in the Concan.
Mr. G. C. Wroughton, Second Assistant to the Collector of Sholapore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
6TH MARCH 1826.

Mr. J. D. DeVitre, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police.
Mr. G. L. Elliot, Acting Judge and Criminal Judge in the Southern Conkan.
Mr. A. Elphinston, First Register and Senior Assistant Criminal Judge to the Court of Adawlut of Ahmedabad.
Mr. Charles Prescott, Second Register Do. do.
Mr. Charles Sims, Register and Senior Assistant Criminal Judge, to the Court of Adawlut of Kaira.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
6TH MARCH 1826.

Mr. J. R. Snow, Post Master General.
Mr. F. Bourchier, Acting Sub Treasurer, and General Paymaster.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MARCH 11th, 1826.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

The Barossa has arrived at Madras, having left England on the 30th of September, but has brought very few items of intelligence, in addition to those received at Calcutta by the Claudine. It was generally rumoured that the Greeks had made an offer to Commodore Hamilton, to place themselves under the protection of Great Britain, to be governed on the same footing as the Ionian Islands, but we doubt much if any reliance is to be placed on the report. Nothing had been definitively settled relative to the dissolution of Parliament.

The latest letters received at Madras from the Army in Ava, mention that Sir A. Campbell had marched for Amerapoora, with the Bengal Division. The Madras Division was to follow immediately. The army had suffered from a very heavy fall of rain, which had rendered the country in many places nearly impassable. Considerable sickness prevailed among the troops, and the provisions in the commissariat stores had become unfit for use. The enemy were described as still very active on the river in rear of the army. Another Keewoonghee had collected another large army in our front, and it is stated that the King is determined never to treat with us, as long as we have a man in the Bhurmese territories. His Majesty's 45th Regt. has marched from Rangoon, to join the army in advance, and Colonel Pepper was waiting for reinforcements before he proceeded against Tonghoo. All these circumstances savour very much of another campaign; and it has been reported within the last few days, that very large reinforcements are about to proceed from Bengal, and that some troops would also be sent from this Presidency.

It appears that the British Government has taken measures to prevent English subjects from affording, in any shape, assistance to the Greek cause. What may have led to this resolution we have no means of knowing, and we possess too little knowledge of international law and custom, and of our present foreign relations, to pass an opinion either on its justice or expediency. The tardy adoption of the measure shews that some new light must have suddenly found its way into the cabinet; and though we regret that any act of Britain should have even the appearance of hostility to the cause of the Helenists, experience has proved that very great importance is not to be attached to the interdiction. If we may judge from the past, Greece appears to have been but little benefited by the interference of foreigners in her affairs. Their bravery, science, and skill in war, were, we are afraid, counterbalanced by their being frequently the cause of parties and division, when unanimity was all that was required to secure success. When the soldier and the poet changed places,—when Colonel Stanhope, in the midst of the tumult and turmoils of a civil war, proposed to emancipate Greece by means of the liberty of the press, and Lord Byron placed his only reliance on unanimity and the sword,—the opposite opinions of two men who had both considerable influence, must have led to disunion, and consequently either to a state of neutralised inactivity, or to disjointed and ineffectual operations. The Greek loan, too, one of those speculations by which Britain now and then gets rid of her superfluous capital, and which it was expected would throw such decided weight into the scale of freedom that nothing could counterbalance it, appears to have produced no beneficial consequences. The reason of this could perhaps be explained by those who are acquainted with the manner in which the money has been disposed of, for we have been led to believe, that in many instances it has been directed to very different purposes from those of paying the troops, provisioning the garrisons, or purchasing the materials of war. The distribution and application of the loan has also been a source of dispute and disunion, and upon the whole, we doubt much, whether foreign interference has not injured the cause of freedom in Greece. She was led to expect great assistance from England, and in consequence relaxed her own exertions. While Col. Stanhope was establishing lithographic presses, and issuing proclamations that ought to have been turned into cartridge paper,—while all were planning and scheming, but no one acting,—the Egyptian expedition was quietly and silently preparing in the harbour of Alexandria; and when it ultimately reached its destination, which it did with hardly a shew of opposition, even on that element on which its adversaries had acquired celebrity, it found the Greeks so unprepared, and every thing in such a state of confusion, that Ibrahim Pacha was able to establish himself, almost without resistance, in the Morea. We firmly believe, that had the storm which was hanging over the Morea been watched and provided against at a sufficiently early period, and had care been taken to unite and give energy to the naval force of the Greeks, the Egyptian expedition would have been foiled in all its attempts, and Greece would have established her freedom, without the aid of lithographic presses or an English loan.

We have been kindly favoured with the following Register of the temperature at various places, during an extensive tour embracing France, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Persia, and which marks the daily extremes of heat and cold. An old Indian would look rather queer shooting woodcocks in Persia with the thermometer down at 18°, a sport which our friend had an opportunity of enjoying under such circumstances.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER.

Names of places.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Month and date.*	
Lyons	74	75	July 13th.	Bright and cloudless sky.
Avignon	74	82	ditto 16th.	
Marseilles	57	85	17th to 20th.	
On the Mediterranean	78	82	21st to 7th	Aug.
Alexandria	81	82	8th and 9th	do.
On the Nile	73	96	10th to 14th	do.
Cairo	82	94	14th to 17th	do.
Alexandria	80	85	18th to 21st	do.
On the Nile	74	86	21st to 7th	Sept.
Smyrna	74	82	7th to 13th	do.
Constantinople	68	73	20th to 29th	do.
On the March to Tabreez. Ismid	60	62	1st October.	
Handek	56	62	2d do.	Rain and cloudy weather.
Doorbeh	56	58	3d do.	
Gerideh	42	48	5th do.	
Cropig, a Mountain	33	44	6th do.	
Khojasor	42	46	7th do.	
Tokah	50	56	12th do.	
Karaiupar	40	50	14th do.	Fine clear weather.
Chiflik	25	32	16th do.	
Sechman	20	30	17th do.	
Ashgala	19	36	18th do.	
Erzeroum	38	46	19th & 20th.	
Hapaakala	32	46	22d do.	
Choprahkala	31	60	24th do.	
Tabriz	30	62	2d Nov. to 10th.	
On the March	26	60	15th do.	
Ditto	25	60	16th do.	
Ditto	25	40	18th do.	
Teheran	58	62	2d to 1st Dec.	
Koom	32	56	5th do.	
On the March	32	58	7th do.	
Ditto	30	46	8th do.	Rather Cloudy.
Ditto	30	48	10th do.	
Isfahan	38	46	13th to 15th.	
On the March	26	32	18th do.	
"	25	38	20th do.	Clear weather.
"	25	36	23d do.	
"	18	30	24th December.	
"	12	24	25th do.	Very clear and cloudless weather.
"	10	18	26th do.	
Moorghah	10	18	27th do.	
On the March	10	18	28th do.	
Persepolis	34	40	31st Thaw commenced.	
Shiraz	40	45	2d Jan. to 9th.	
On the March	32	40	10th do.	
"	58	60	12th do.	Cloudy Weather.
Shaupoor	58	60	13th do.	
Dalki	70	70	16th do.	
Burasgoon	68	70	17th do.	
Bushire	64	70	19th to 22d.	
On the Persian Gulph	56	60	25th do.	
	62	66	1st February.	
Off the Arab coast.	67	72	8th do.	
Muscat	70	80	13th do.	
	70	79	16th do.	Clear weather.
At Sea	78	80	19th do.	
"	75	75	23d do.	
Bombay	66	84	from 1st March to 7th	

His Majesty's Frigate Tamar, Captain Bremer, sailed on Thursday for Bushire. Colonel Macdonald, envoy of the Hon'ble East India Company at the Court of Persia, and Mrs. McDonald, proceeded by this opportunity.

The following account of a party, given by a very respectable native, on the marriage of his two daughters, has been handed to us.

"On Tuesday evening, Kazee Goolam Hoossine Mahary, gave an elegant *nautch* and supper, to celebrate the nuptials of his two daughters. A temporary room was erected for the occasion, which presented an unusually pretty appearance, from the reflections of the numerous lights on the varied colours that adorned the building. The dancing girls are too well known to require description: they amused the company for two hours, when the ladies and gentlemen adjourned to the supper tables, which were laid out by Mr. Cressleman with considerable taste, and champaign promoted the hilarity of the evening. Mr. DeVitre rose, and proposed the health of the Kazee and the young brides and bridegrooms. Mr. Newnham, in his usual happy manner, returned thanks in the Kazee's name, in a speech that elicited several plaudits. The party soon after rose to witness the fireworks, which went off in excellent style, and then retired, greatly pleased with the liberality displayed by the Kazee. General and Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Sparrow, and many other ladies and gentlemen, were present."

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. and Adjt. James Littlejohn, 2d or Queen's Royals.
Lieut. Wm. Hunt, 2d or Queen's Royals.
Lieut. D. J. Powell, 1st Extra Battalion.
Capt. John Watts, 1st B. E. Regt.
Assist. Surg. Henry Johnston, 23d Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. G. B. Brooks, 34th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. D. Mills, 19th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. R. Farquhar, 6th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. C. Hunter, 3d Extra Battalion.
Lieut. Col. R. Mackintosh, Horse Brigade.
Captain R. W. Brough, 2d or Queen's Royals.
Captain George Aitchison, Major of Brigade Cutch Subsidiary Force.
Lieut. and Adjutant W. Blachley, Invalid Batt.
Assistant Surgeon A. Young, M. D.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 3d Brig Schooner Marthe, Captain J. R. Goumard from Mauritius 10th December 1825.

Do. French Schooner Saleyan, Captain Laroche, from Bourbon 19th December 1825.

4th Portuguese Brig Dezempenho, Captain J. Tho. de Aginno, from Macao 12th November 1825, Singapore, Penang, Galle, Cochin, and Goa.

7th Arab Ship Abassey, Nacqudah Hamed bin Shames, from Penang 27th December 1825, and Point de Galle 1st February.

Do. Portuguese Ship Angelica, Captain A. T. De Silva, from Macao 27th November and Goa 20th February.

8th Brig Sylph, Naiqudah Ajem; from Jursaloon 24th January 1826.

9th Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo, Captain Joze Fracisco de Oliveiro, from Macao 28th December 1825.

Passengers per Portuguese Brig Dezempenho.—Joze Thomas De Aginno, and J. F. De Silva.

Passengers per Portuguese Ship Angelica.—Joaõ

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COU

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1826.

(Continued from the last Page.)

De Faria Esq. Sir Rogerio De Faria, Mr. Agostinho De Souza, from Goa.

Passengers per Portuguese Ship Conde do Rio Pardo.—Abbino Gonsalves de Araujo, and James Gordon.

DEPARTURES.—March 4th Hon'ble Company's Ship of War Amherst, Captain C. J. Maillard, to Persian Gulph.

5th Imaum of Muscat's Brig of war Vestal, Nacqudah Ahmed bin Salmin, to Muscat.

7th Brig Nassery, Nacqudah Cassim Mahomed, to Surat.

9th His Majesty's Ship Tamar, Captain J. J. Gordon Bremer, Esq. C. B. to Persian Gulph.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—20th February, Ship Hashmy, Captain J. Smith, from Rangoon 6th February.

Do. Sloop Sophia, Captain J. Mannington, from Penang 7th February.

21st, Brig Trusty, Captain John Finlay, from Calcutta 8th February.

22d, Ship Brilliant, Nacodah Abdul Cawder, from Calcutta.

23d. Ship Barossa, Captain H. Hutchinson, from London the 28th September, and St. Jago the 30th October.

24th, Brig Peer Mahamud, Nacodah Hustein Lubbay, from Penang.

DEPARTURES.—19th February, Ship John, Captain T. Popplewell, for London.

21st, Ship Thalia, Captain Biden, for Rangoon.

23d, Ship Hashmy, Captain Smith, for Calcutta.

24th, Ship Lady Blackwood, Capt, J. Russel, for Rangoon.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—February 14th, Ship Jane, C. Maitland, from Rangoon 20th January.

17th, Ship Ann, E. Worthington, from Mauritius 25th November and Rangoon 2d February.

Ditto Marquis of Lansdown R. Cornfoot, from West Coast of Sumatra 14th January.

20. Brig Bucephalus, J. R. Blake, from Madras 9th February.

Passengers per Ship Jane.—Mr. Watson, Medical Department, Serjeant Major McNally; 30 Europeans and 56 Native Troops, sick.

Per Bucephalus:—D. Cardozo, Esq. Marchant; J. L. Theobalds, Esq. Merchant; and Mr. P. B. Henderson.

DEPARTURES.—February 15. Ship Glorizo, W. King, for Bombay—Arab Ship Asmany, Mullah Mahomed, for Bombay.

16. Ship Sherburne, G. White, for Madras.

17. American Ship Emerald, J. Webb, Junior, for Boston.

BOMBAY,

BIRTH.—At Sattarah, on the 19th ultimo, the Lady of Christopher Kane, Esq. Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

DEATH.—On the morning of the 7th instant, at Girgaum, Caroline Anne, daughter of Captain John Crockett, aged three months and eighteen days.

On the morning of the 8th Instant, in the 60th year of his age, Hormarjee Bomanjee, after an illness of above six weeks, which he bore with great resignation.

Engaged through life in extensive mercantile speculations to various parts of the world, and for upwards of thirty years intimately associated in trade with Messrs. Forbes and Co., he has been long known wherever the commerce of Bombay has extended, as the most eminent native merchant of this place.

With a dignified deportment and commanding figure his manners were gentlemanly and prepossessing, and the impression which his external appearance made was well supported by a sound and quick judgment, and a mind stored with a great variety of information.

His correct knowledge of the laws, institutions, and interests of the various classes of natives, who appealed to him on all occasions likely to excite his enlarged and philanthropic mind to action, secured a willing assent to his decisions, and his zeal and ability to guide and support every plan that could contribute to the advantage and happiness of his fellow subjects, gave unanimity and effect to their measures.

As a husband, and a father, he was most kind and indulgent, and his more remote and dependent relations will feel severely the loss in him of their principal support. His death is deeply deplored by his surviving family, consisting of a Widow, three sons, and two daughters; and his memory will be long respected by a numerous circle of friends, both in India and Europe, particularly by those so long intimately connected with him in business, who placed the greatest confidence in his judgment and integrity, and always held his character in the highest esteem.

He was the youngest and last surviving Brother of the late venerable Builder Jamsetjee Bomanjee, and of the celebrated merchant Pestonjee Bomanjee, and head of the Wadia Family—a family which through the talents and enterprize of these its distinguished members, has contributed largely to the importance and prosperity of this settlement.

He is succeeded in his station as head of the family, and of the Parsee Punchaut, by his nephew Nowrojee Jamsetjee, the present respectable Head Builder in the Naval yard.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At the Black Town Chapel, on the 13th February, by the Rev. Mr. Deuton, Mr. Peter Engel, to Miss Ruth Roberts.

BIRTHS.—At Brodie Castle, Madras, the Lady of The Venerable Edward Vaughan, Archdeacon, of a Son.

At Bellary, on the 7th February, the Lady of Lieut. Col. W. C. Oliver, Commanding 14th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

At Alleppy, on the 12th February, Mary, the wife of Mr. Joseph Roberts, of a daughter.

At Vellore, on the 14th February, the Lady of W. K. Hay, Esq. Garrison Assistant Surgeon, of a Daughter.

On the 17th February, the Lady of Lieut. G. C. Whitlock, 36th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

On the 18th February, Mrs. Jeremiah Moore, of a Son.

DEATH.—At Peramboor, on the 17th February, Catherine, the Wife of Mr. James Summers.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Ceylon, on the 5th January, at St. Thomas's Church Colombo, by the Reverend Christian David, Colonial Chaplain, Mr. Solomon David, to Miss Catherine Rodrigue.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 4th February, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. T. Thomason, Mr. John Gadding to Miss Sophia Ann Damoy.

At Calcutta, on the 6th February, at St. John's Cathedral, William, the only Son of William Lloyd Esq. Croomshill, Greenwich, to Margaret, the only Daughter of the late Thomas Scott, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 13th February, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Goode, Lieutenant William Meadows Brownrigg, His Majesty's 13th Infantry, to Miss Whitefield, Daughter of the late Lieutenant Whitefield, of the Honorable Company's Service.

BIRTHS.—At Cawnpore, on the 28th November the Lady of John Vincent, Esq. of the 16th Lancers, of a Daughter.

At Nagpore, on the 11th January, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson, of the Rifle Corps, of a Daughter.

At Ceylon, on the 13th January, the Lady of Henry Mathews, Esq. His Majesty's Advocate Fiscal, of a Son.

At Meerut, on the 30th January, the Lady of H. Tuckett, Esq. His Majesty's 11th Dragoons, of a Son.

At Hadjeedangah, on the 1st February, the Lady of W. J. Baldwin, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 2d February, the Wife of Mr. Henry De Silva, of a Son.

At Soorg, in Burbhoom, on the 4th February, the Lady of W. N. Garrett, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Bauleah, on the 6th February, the Lady of G. G. Macpherson, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Nauthpore, on the 7th February, the Lady of Captain G. W. Moseley, Government Timber Agent, of a Daughter.

At Chowringhee, on the 8th February, the Lady of the late J. J. Hogg, Esq. of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 8th February, the Lady of Captain James Watkins, 62d Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 9th February, Mrs. E. W. Horne, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 11th February, Mrs. John Lord, of a Daughter.

In Fort William, on the 11th February, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Swiney, of a Daughter.

At Howrah, on the 12th February, the Lady of H. H. Griffiths, Esq. of a Son and Heir.

At Garden Reach, on the 12th February, the Lady of Geo. Ballard, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 16th February, the Lady of Captain W. Eastgate, of a Son.

At Chowringee, on the 19th February, the Lady of John Lowe, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Singapore, on Wednesday, the 8th November, at New Harbour, after a lingering illness, His Highness Mohomed Tuanku Bezar, eldest Son of his Royal Highness the Sultan of Singapoor. The funeral, which took place on the following day, was conducted with much pomp, and Twenty-five Guns, corresponding to the age of the deceased, were fired from the saluting Battery.

At Chinsurah, on the 26th November, Miss Anne Catherine Stewart, the youngest Daughter of the late Lieutenant Stewart, aged 16 years, 3 months and 10 days.

At his Residence, Singapore, near New Harbour, on the 8th December, 1825, in the 45th year of his age, Tumungung Abdoolrahmin Sarima Raja. His Royal Highness was Tumungung, or feudal Chief of Singapore, and it was from him that the British first got permission to settle upon the Island. He was also one of the parties from whom the sovereignty of the whole Island was afterwards obtained by Treaty. His Highness possessed mild and amiable manners, which rendered him much respected and highly esteemed, and to his friends and dependants, who are very numerous, his loss will be irreparable.

On board of his Majesty's Ship Arachne, Rangoon, on the 24th December 1825, after an illness of nearly three months, began at Prome, Lieutenant John Mawby Coffin R. N. second Son of Capt. F. H Coffin, R. N. of Alwington House, near Plymouth, Devonshire.

At the entrance of Talook River, on board the Edward Strettell, on the 14th January, Captain E. Hall of the Bengal Artillery.

In Camp, at Bhurtpore, on the 27th January, of his wounds received in the Storm, on the 18th, Lieutenant Henry Candy, of the 1st Bengal European Regiment. This gallant young Officer belonged to the two Companies of that distinguished Corps which headed the assaulting column on the Jungeena Gate, under Lieut Colonel John Delamain, and having lost all their own Officers were, on the termination of the day, led back to their tents by those of another Regiment.

At Monghyr, on the 27th January, John Mitfor Petty, the eldest Son of J. P. Ward, Esq. of the Civil Service, aged 5 years and 6 months.

At Serampore, on the 31st January, Captain A Montgomerie, of the Invalid Establishment, aged 3 years.

At Calcutta, on the 4th February, Mr. Daniel Donovan.

At Calcutta, on the 5th February, the infant Daughter of Mr. H. A. Elliott, aged 5 days.

At Calcutta, on the 5th February, Mr. James Desmond, Police Constable.

At Calcutta, on the 7th February, at the House of Mr Thomas Scallion, Branch Pilot Madame Thomasee Louise Veuve Rabot, aged 70 years

At Calcutta, on the 10th February, the infant Daughter of Mr. P. Emmer, aged 2 months.

At Calcutta, on the 12th February, Mr. Anthony Coss, of the Honorable Company's Marine, aged 64 years.

At Calcutta, on Sunday last, the 12th February Mrs. Barbara Pinnah, mother of Mr. John Pinnah

At Calcutta, on the 17th February, Lieutenant James Frid, of the Royal Navy.

Madras Intelligence.

FEBRUARY 24, 1826.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c. as last quoted. viz.

6 per Cent. Paper 27 per Cent. Prem. } Market very
Old 5 " " 1 per Cent. Disc. } dull.
New 5 " " par. " "

Exchange at 106¼ Mad Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 10 at 3 months' sight.
" " 1 | 10¼ at 6 months' do.

Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay 98 B. Rs. per 100 M. Rs.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. A. D. Campbell, Member of the Board of Superintendence for the College.

Mr. F. W. Robertson, Principal Collector of Bellary.

Mr. J. W. Russell, Principal Collector of Cuddapah.

Mr. E. Smalley, Principal Collector of Nellore.

Mr. W. Mason, Sub-Collector of Bellary.

GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O. BY GOVERNMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *24th January* 1826.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel A. Fair of the 16th Regiment of Native Infantry to the Command of the Centre Division of the Army until further orders.

To mark the sense which the Government entertains of the cheerful alacrity and high military spirit with which the Native Troops of this Presidency have proceeded to Ava and Aracan, and the patience with which they have borne the privation and hardships they have been subjected to, and also with the view of enabling them to provide for the expense of bringing back their families to the Head Quarters of their respective Corps, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that three Months' batta shall be paid to all Native Troops and Military followers on their return from Foreign Service in Aracan and Ava.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council
(Signed) D. HILL,
CHIEF SECRETARY.

We have seen letters from Head-quarters in Ava dated Patnagoh the 26th ult—They inform us that Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL had commenced his march at the head of the Bengal Division for Ummarapoora on the preceding day. The Madras Division was to move forward on the 28th.—The Troops had been very much annoyed by a very heavy fall of rain which took place on the 24th, and which rendered the country almost impassable—a harassing and fatiguing march was anticipated, but the best spirit prevailed in the Army, and all were anxious to reach the Capital and punish the duplicity of the enemy. We are sorry, however, to learn that the troops are sickly and badly off for supplies. The Beef and Pork are rotten, and the Biscuit very bad. The enemy had shewn no further disposition to treat for Peace, and had sent no reply to the letter Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL had sent after them enclosing the Treaty which was left at Malown.

Some of the letters mention, that another large Army is collecting in our front, and that his Golden Footed Majesty has sworn never to make Peace with us whilst we remain in Ava.—Malown, has been totally destroyed; and it is supposed that the Capital will share the same fate.—It appears that the booty taken at Malown was very considerable, and the place was given up to pillage. Some very beautiful Ponies, we are told, were taken, and many of them sold for 800 Rupees each.

H. M. 45th Regiment had marched from Rangoon to join the army in advance.

Colonel PEPPER was waiting for re-inforcements before he could advance on Tonghoo.

The Burmese have latterly been very active on the River in intercepting our supplies, and in one or two instances have been successful in cutting off convoys of Boats.

The Ship *Thalia* sailed on Wednesday for Rangoon, with reinforcements for the Army, and the *Lady Blackwood* followed yesterday.

The *Zenobia* and *Indian Oak*, Transports, with part of the 1st Cavalry on board, arrived in the Rangoon River on the 31st ultimo.

[*Mad. Cour. Feb.* 24.

We are requested to state that the Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of Calcutta purposes to hold a Confirmation on Wednesday the 8th day of March, and a Visitation on the 10th day of the same month, at St. George's Church, Chowringhee Plain, and that Divine Service will begin on each day at half past ten o'clock.

[*Mad. Cour. Feb.* 28.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	21st February, 1826.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
Prem.	27	8	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	26	8	Prem
Disct.	1	0	Five Per Cent Loan.....	1	12	Disct
Ditto	0	8	New 5 per Cent Loan,....	1	0	Ditto.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0	per Cent
Ditto on Government Bills.....	5 0	"
Interest on Loans on Deposit.....	6 0	

BUY.	COURSE OF EXCHANGE.	SELL.
2 a 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	2 2 a 2 1
	Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	
	Madras ditto, 92 a 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.	

BANK SHARES—Premium 5250 to 5300.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bhurtpore, 27th January, 1826.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Marial held in Fort William, on the 20th day of November 1825. Ensign Charles Johnstone, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charges, viz.

1st Charge.—"For having given to James Irvine, Esquire, Commander of the Ship *Lady Campbell*, in the month of December 1824, or January 1825, a Draft upon Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. Agents, Madras, for Eight Hundred and Forty-three Rupees, in payment of balance due to the said James Irvine, Esquire, for his passage money from England to India, he, Ensign Johnstone, knowing at the time that he had no funds in the hands of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company, that he had no authority to draw upon them, and had no reason to expect that they would honor the said Draft; such conduct being unbecoming the Character of an Officer and a Gentleman."

2d Charge.—"For conducting himself in a manner subversive of good order and harmony, whilst on board the Ship *Lady Campbell*, in the following instances;"

1st Count.—For making a disturbance in the Cuddy on the night of the 10th of March 1825, and persisting in drinking toasts after the said James Irvine, Commander of the Ship, had told him that he did not allow of such practices on board his Ship."

2d Count.—"In jostling the said James Irvine, on the Quarter Deck, with the intent to insult him, on or about the 8th May, 1825.

4th Count.—"For frequently collecting in his cabin, of an Evening, several of the Gentlemen Cadets and Midshipmen of the Ship, and there treating them to what Provisions and Liquor he could irregularly procure, thereby setting them an example of insubordination and irregularity and persisting in such conduct after being remonstrated with by Mr. Barton, the Purser of the Ship.

3d Charge—"For having frequently whilst on board the Ship *Lady Campbell*, conversed with Joseph Hoare (Ship's Butcher) in a vulgar and familiar manner, encouraging him, Joseph Hoare, to make use of the most disgusting language; and also having frequently abused William Finucane, the Steward of the Ship *Lady Campbell*, in foul and indecent language."

"Such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer and a Gentlemen."

Sentence.—The Court having maturely weighed the evidence before them, are of opinion, that Ensign Johnstone, of His Majesty's 46th Regiment is

Not Guilty of the First Charge—
Not Guilty of the Second Charge—
Not Guilty of the Third Charge—

of all of which they do fully and most honourably acquit him.

The Court, in closing their proceedings, feel it incumbent upon them to declare, that in their judgment, Ensign Johnstone conducted himself whilst on board the Ship Lady Campbell, with much forbearance and propriety.

Approved and Confirmed,
(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General, Commander in Chief in India.*

The foregoing Order to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Bhurtpore, 30th January 1826.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled in Fort William, on Wednesday the 7th December 1825, Lieutenant Francis Bernard, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charges;

1st—"For disputing and censuring the Orders of Captain Greene, Commanding Officer of the Detachment on board the Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, at Sea, on or about the 9th of July 1825, thereby setting an example of insubordination to several Young Officers on board, and acting expressly contrary to the King's Regulations for the conduct of Officers on board Ship."

2d—"For openly and violently censuring the measures adopted by Captain Greene, in removing the Drill Muskets from the Gun Deck, on or about Sunday the 9th of October 1825, thereby tending to excite in the Young Officers on board, a disregard of Captain Greene's authority.

3d—"For calling Captain Greene "an ass and a coward," and using other intemperate and improper language, on or about Sunday the 9th of October 1825, thereby attempting to lessen him in the estimation of the Officers of the Detachment, and exhibiting a most dangerous example of insubordination, in aspersing the Character of his Commanding Officer."

4th—"For making use of inflammatory language to the Captain of the Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, in the presence of nearly the whole of

[illegible] on or about the 24th Oct. [illegible] being subversive of dis- [illegible]t disobedience of Detach- [illegible]e 10th October 1825.

[illegible]xciting and encouraging Ensign [illegible] Majesty's 38th Regiment, to use [illegible]ence towards Gentleman Cadet [illegible]he Honorable Company's Service, in [illegible] of the Ship *Bussorah Merchant*, on or [illegible]e Evening of the 21st October 1825, [illegible]d of suppressing every tendency to irregu- [illegible]ty, as ordered to do by Captain Greene."

"The whole of such conduct being totally subversive of discipline, and a flagrant breach of the King's Regulations for the conduct of Officers on board Ship."

Finding—The Court having maturely weighed the Evidence before them, are of opinion, that Lieutenant Francis Bernard, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, is Guilty of the First Charge---

Guilty of the Second Charge, excepting the words "and violently"---

Guilty of the Third Charge---

Not Guilty of the Fourth Charge---

Not Guilty of the Fifth Charge---

Sentence.—The Court having found Lieutenant Francis Bernard, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, Guilty of the 1st and 3d Charges, and of such part of the 2d Charge, do Sentence him to be severely reprimanded, placed at the bottom of the list of Lieutenants in his Regiment, and to be deprived of Two Years Army Rank.

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General*,
Commander in Chief in India.

Remarks by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief, by approving the Sentence awarded Lieutenant Bernard, conveys to him the reprimand which his conduct so justly deserves—His Lordship, however, has been pleased to remit the remainder of the Sentence, as it has been worded so indefinitely, that if it was confirmed, Lieutenant Bernard might suffer a greater Punishment than was contemplated by the Court—The Sentence awarding a loss of Regimental Rank, should invariably state the number of steps which it is intended such Officer should lose, in order exactly to define the degree of Punishment which may be intended.

The foregoing Order to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majeaty's Service in India.

Head-Quarters Camp, Bhurtpure,
30th January, 1826.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

4th Light Dragoons.

Major George John Sale to be Lieuteuat-Colonel without purchase, 2d June 1825.

Captain William Fendall to be Major, vice Sale, 2d June 1825.

Lieutenant William Heydon, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Fendall, 2d June 1825.

11th Light Dragoons.

William Roebuck, Gentleman, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Warrington, appointed to the 3d Dragoon Guards, 26th May 1825.

13th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenent Edward Grant Stokes, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Elton appointed to the 7th Dragoon Guards, 2d June 1825.

16th Light Dragoons.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Henry Belli to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, 2d June 1825.

Captain Charles King to be Major, vice Belli, 2d June 1825.

Lieutenant William Harris to be Captain, vice King, 2d June 1825.

Cornet John Rowland Smith to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Ball promoted, 26th May 1825.

Edward Guest, Gentlemen, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Smith, 26th May 1825.

1st Foot.

Lieutenant Daniel O'Brien, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Temple, who exchanges, 26th May 1825.

2d Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Hugh Ferguson Kennedy by purchase, vice Hart promoted, 16th June 1825.

Ensign and Adjutant James Littlejohn to have the Rank, 17th June 1825.

13th Foot.

Major Robert Henry Sale to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, 2d June 1825.

Brevet Major George Thornhill to be Major, vice Sale, 2d June 1825.

Lieutenant Michael Fenton to be Captain, vice Thornhill, 2d June 1825.

14th Foot.

To be Ensigns.

George Newcome, Gentleman, vice Capodose deceased, 26th May 1825.

Ensign Montague Harvey Grant, from the 37th Foot, vice Newcome appointed to the 88th Foot, 9th June 1825.

20th Foot.

Lieutenant Zaccheus Thatcher, from Half-pay 103d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stokes appointed to the 13th Light Dragoons, 2d June 1825.

31st Foot.

Brevet Major Francis Eagar to be Major by purchase, vice McGregore promoted, 2d June 1825.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Loftus Nunn without purchase, vice Cust promoted in the 59th [illegible]t, 16th June 1825.

Lieutenant William Andres, from [illegible]5th Foot, by purchase, vice Eagar promoted [illegible]h June 1825.

38th Foot.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Evans to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, 2d June 1825.

Captain James Baillie to be Major, vice Evans, 2d June 1825.

Lieutenant George Young to be Captain, vice Baillie, 2d June 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Lieut. Young and Ensign Johnston, in succession to Hardman deceased.

Ensign George Conway Montague Levine Wade Senter Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Young, 2d June 1825.

William Robert Waddle, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Johnston promoted, 9th June 1825,

41st Foot.

Captain Walter Frederick O'Reilly to be Major by purchase, vice Hill who retires, 16th June 1825

Captain Nicholas Browne, from the Half-pay of the 69th Regiment, to be Captain, vice B. N. Bluett who exchanges, 26th May 1825.

45th Foot.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Stackpoole to be Lieutenant-Colonel without purchase, vice Ximenes appointed to the 16th Foot, 2d June 1825.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Massey Stackpoole to be Major, vice Stackpoole, 2d June 1825.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant St. Lawrence Webb, from the 69th Foot, without purchase, vice Campbell promoted in the 50th Regiment, 26th May 1825.

Lieutenant James Stewart, vice Stackpoole, 2d June 1825.

To be Lieutenant.

Ensign James Urquhart, vice Stewart, 2d June 1825.

To be Ensign.

Edward Thomas Coke, Gentleman, vice Urquhart promoted, 9th June 1825.

46th Foot.

To be Lieutenants.

Ensign Charles Tyril Taylor by purchase, vice Campbell promoted, 25th May 1825.

Ensign Nicholas R. Browne without purchase, vice Raines promoted in the 77th Regiment, 2d June 1824.

To be Ensign.

Walter Jones, Gentleman, vice Browne, 2d June 1825.

48th Foot.

Lieutenant Henry William Smith Nixon, from the Half-pay of the York Chasseurs, to be Lieutenant, vice John Atkinson who exchanges, 26th May 1825.

54th Foot.

Lieutenant Joseph Clavel Shaddon Slyfield to be Captain by purchase, vice Gascoyne promoted 26th May 1825.

Ensign Ernest Augustus Slade to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Slyfield, 26th May 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Lieut. Slade, vice Fenton deceased.

Robert Shafts Orde, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Slade, 26th May 1825.

59th Foot.

To be Majors.

Major Hon'ble Thomas Seymour Bathurst, from the Half-pay 56th Regiment, vice Graham who exchanges, 2d June 1825.

Brevet Major Richard Cust, from 31st Regiment, without purchase, vice Bathurst promoted, 9th June 1825.

87th Foot.

Ensign Dennis A. Courtayne to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Archer promoted, 26th May 1825.—Cancels the promotion of Lieut. Courtayne, vice Irvine deceased.

Gentleman Cadet Percival Ramsay, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Courtayne, 26th May 1825.

89th Foot.

Ensign Ronald Macdonald, from the 80th Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Harding appointed to the 31st Foot, 25th January 1825.

Staff.

The Undermentioned Officer to be appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army from the 27th May 1825:

Lieutenant-Colonel Greenwell of the 45th Foot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Macdonald, on Half-pay 3d Garrison Battalion, to be Adjutant General to the Forces in the East Indies, vice Major General Sir Thomas McMahon, dated 2d June 1825.

Major Hon'ble Thomas Seymour Bathurst, from the 59th Foot, to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands, with the Rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, dated 9th June 1825.

Unattached Commissions.

To be Leiutenant-Colonel of Infantry by purchase.

Major Duncan McGregor, from the 31st Regiment, 26th May 1825.

To be Captains of Companies by purchase.

Lieutenant Edward Caulfield Archer, from the 87th Foot, 26th May 1825.

Lieutenant William Hawkins Ball, from the 16th Light Dragoons, 26th May 1825.

Lieutenant John Campbell, from the 46th Foot, 26th May 1825.

Lieutenant Charles Alexander Wrottesley, from the 16th Light Dragoons, 16th June 1825.

Lieutenant Charles Hastings Doyle, from the 4th Light Dragoons, 16th June 1825.

Lieutenant John Hart, from the 2d Foot, 16th June 1825.

MEMORANDUM.

The Commission of Captain Vandermeulen, of the 48th Foot, has been antedated to 25th November 1823, but he has not been allowed any back pay.

The Appointment of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, from Half-pay Royal West India Rangers, to be Major in the 14th Foot, should be vice Gardiner, whose appointment has not taken place, and not vice Gardiner, who exchanges.

The promotion of Ensign Thomas, of the 80th Foot, to a Lieutenancy in the 89th Foot, dated 25th January last, has not taken place.

Lieutenant Smith, from Half-pay 78th Foot, was appointed on the 5th May 1825, to a Lieutenancy in the 45th Foot, and not 44th Foot.

The Commission of Captain Cannon, of the 89th Foot, has been antedated to 13th December 1821, but he has not been allowed any back pay.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 Years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East Indies only, from the 10th day of December 1825.

14th Foot—Lieutenant Allen Stewart.

Head-Quarters, Camp, before Bhurtpore,
31st January, 1826.

At a General Court Martial re-assembled in Fort William, on Tuesday the 20th of December 1825, Ensign Edward Evans, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charges:

1st.—"For insubordinate and highly disrespectful conduct to Captain Greene, his Officer, in presuming to dictate to him, the said Captain Greene, a course of duty contrary to his instructions, and the King's Regulations, on or about the 10th October 1825."

2d.—"For giving publicity to a report of a most dangerous tendency, on or about the 11th October 1825, namely, that the Men of the Detachment had been defrauded of their Rations ever since they came on board, and that they were cheated out of their flour by false weights, the same being calculated to excite distrust in the minds of Soldiers towards their Superiors, subversive of discipline, and in breach of the Articles of War."

3d.—"For censuring the measures adopted by Captain Greene, his commanding Officer, in highly insubordinate language, on or about the 9th October 1825, in saying, If I had been Officer of the Day I would not have allowed the Arms to be removed, if I was to be shot on the deck for it," or words to that effect. The whole being in opposition to the Rules and Regulations for His Majesty's Troops on board ship, and in breach of the Articles of War."

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed the Evidence before them, are of opinion, that Ensign Edward Evans, of His Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot, is

Not Guilty of the First Charge—

Not Guilty of the Second Charge—

Not Guilty of the Third Charge.

Approved and Confirmed,

(Signed) COMBERMERE, *General*,
Commander in Chief in India.

Remarks by the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

In order to save Ensign Evans from further anxiety, the Commander in Chief has approved and confirmed the Proceedings of this Court Martial, presuming that it was the intention of the Court fully to acquit him of the Charges of which he has been found "Not Guilty; but which has been irregularly omitted in their Finding. His Lordship therefore desires, that Ensign Evans will consider that he has been fully acquitted, and directs that he may be released from arrest, and return to his duties.

The foregoing Order to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

GEORGE McGREGORE, *Lieut. Col.*
Acting Adjt. Gen.

Native Papers—Lahore.—On the 8th January, Maha Rajah Ranjit Sinh arrived at Amretsir, where he received Messengers from Futteh Sinh apologising for an affray between his people and the Killadar of Kapuhteleh who had prohibited their crossing the Seklej—on the ninth, the Maha Rajah performed his devotions in the Temple of the Akalis, according to custom; he also tried divination by texts, and received a paper saying that by the grace of the *Sat Guru Jee* success would attend his course, whithersoever bound. The Raja promised a donation of 25,000 Rupees to the Temple.—*Jami Jehan Nama*.

To the Editor of the Chandrika.

SIR,

Oblige me by giving insertion to the following:

In this extensive city, Public Institutions of various kinds and novel descriptions have lately sprung up for the improvement and gratification of its inhabitants, but their amusement has not yet been consulted, and they have not, like the English community, any place of public entertainment.---In former times, actors and actresses were attached to the courts of the princes of India, who represented plays, and charmed the audience with graceful poetry and music, and impassioned action. We have had, of late, some *Saker Jatras* exhibited, which though not perfect, gave great diversion to the people---they have been, however, unfrequent. It is therefore very desirable, that men of wealth and rank should associate and establish a Theatre on the principle of Shares, as the English Gentlemen have done, and retaining qualified persons, on fixed Salaries, ot exhibit a new performance of song and poetry once a month, conformably to the written Nataks (or plays) and under the authority of a Manager; such a plan will promote the pleasure of all classes of society.

If the suggestion should meet with general approbation, a detail of the plan of carrying it into effect, shall be submitted through the channel of your paper.

I am, Sir, &c.

NATAKABHIL ASHI.

Shamachar Chandrika.

[*Gov. Gaz. Feb.* 16.

The interest excited by the events now going forward in Upper India must render any information, in regard to that part of the country, acceptable to our readers; and we extract the following from *Hamilton's* work on India:

ALWAR, OR MACHERRY.

This territory is situated in the north-western quarter of the Delhi province, and principally between 27th and 28th degrees of north latitude. In the Mahommedan histories it is occasionally named Mewat, and the inhabitants Mewaties, although this appellation ought only to have been applied to the more thievish portion of them. By Abul Fazel, in 1582, it is described as follows: "Circar Aloor, containing 43 mahals, measurement 1662,012 begahs, revenue 39,832,234 dams. This circar furnishes 6,514 cavalry, and 42,020 infantry." The Alvar district is a hilly and woody tract, lying on the south-west of Delhi, and to the north-west of Agra, confining the low country along the western side of the river Jumma. Although this tract is situated in the centre of Hindustan, and within 25 miles of Delhi, its inhabitants have always been described as singularly savage and brutal, and robbers by profession, never to be subdued. In this last capacity, under the name of Mewaties, they were formerly taken into pay by the native chiefs, on account of their expertness in the arts of desolation, for the purpose of more effectually ravaging any country which happened to be the seat of war.

In modern times a new potentate has arisen, named the Raja of Macherry, within whose sway Alvar and several adjacent districts, equal to about 3,000 square miles, are now comprehended; but greatly intermingled with those belonging to the British government, and to the contiguous native chiefs. The chief towns in his dominions are Alvar, Macherry, Tejarah, Rajghur, and Alinuggur or Ghosawlee. Macherry gives its name to the country, and its chief is thence called the Macherry Raja, but Alvar is the real metropolis. Tejarah was formerly the capital of Mewat, and had, like all old cities, several pergunnahs annexed to it. It is now in ruins, but the fort, which is of some strength, is kept in repair to check the depredations of the Mewaties.

Ghosawlee or Alinggur is a large town, and its fields are irrigated by canals from the Laswaree river. Six miles west of the town a new fort has been erected by the Raja, named Govindghur. Among other places of less note, although of great strength, belonging to the Raja, are the forts of Ramghur, Lechminghur, Peepul, and Kheree; the forts, also, of Kishenghur, Berodeh, Melakeree, Buodsujekee, Tamah, Bansor, and Shahjehampoor, are of considerable strength. To these may be added the hill forts Hajipoor Hursuah, Nemranah, which, with the forts of Mudan, Raitee, and Bijwar, and the towns of Murdhewah, Acherpoor, Omraree, and the large villages of Gheelot and the Seraee, form that part of the Macherry Raja's country, named the Barrah Coterah.

The forts of Jendowlee and Titarpoor are strong: respecting those of Pertaubghur. Ajibghur, Baharghur, Rajpoor, and others, which lie to the west of Rajghur, little is known. Altogether the Macherry Raja is said to possess 42 forts, which number probably includes the common gurries, or native fortifications. The town of Kunkaree, which is said to be extensive, is also among the hills situated to the west of Rajghur.

The Laswaree river has its source in the Macherry country, about four miles west of Nirranpoor, from whence it proceeds through Acberpoor ghaut by Mahour and Bambolee to Laswaree. Near Malpoor an embankment has been constructed across the bed of the river, and the current is conducted by numerous water courses to the interior of the Raja's country. The former direction of the Laswaree stream was by Neano and Ketwaree, through the Ploundah pass to Koh, where it was lost; but now seldom passes Deeg, and could never, except during uncommonly heavy rains, have reached Bhurtpoor. In November 1806, the stream of the Laswaree was only one foot deep, and the Raja being desirous of monopolizing the whole without allowing any to proceed to the Bhurtpoor country, a dispute ensued, which could only be settled by the interference of the British government. Considering how hilly a great proportion of the Macherry territories are, they are tolerably well cultivated, and their local situation and resources enable the Raja materially to assist or to impede the incursions of the Maharatas from the south.

Row Raja Pertaub Singh, the father of the Raja who resigned in 1805, was a subject of

the Jeypoor Raja's, and his manager at Macherry about the year 1780. He subsequently revolted from his master, and obtained a grant of lands in the Jeypoor country from Nudjiff Khan, with the title of Row Raja. When Nudjiff Khan was engaged in a war with the Raja of Bhurtpoor, Pertaub Singh wrested Alvar, the present capital, and other districts, from the Bhurtpoor state, and added them to his own. Some time afterwards he quarrelled with his patron Nudjiff Khan, and was deprived of all his possessions except the fortress of Luchmenghur, where he was besieged by Nudjiff Khan, but saved by the approach of the rainy season; and the latter being called elsewhere, Pertaub Singh remained in the government. Since that period he has maintained his authority by temporizing with the strongest party. In 1805, his revenues were estimated at seven lacks of rupees, and it was then said he discouraged cultivation, that his country might present fewer temptations to invaders, and, to augment its difficulties, built many forts.

In November, 1803, a treaty was concluded between General Lake on the part of the British government, and the Macherry Raja, by the conditions of which, the friends of the one party were to be considered as standing in the same relation with the other. The British engaged not to interfere in the internal management of the Raja's country, nor demand any tribute, and the Raja undertook to assist the British government with his whole force, when their possessions were attacked. By this treaty the British guaranteed the security of the Raja's country against external enemies, on which account the Raja agreed, that if any misunderstanding should arise between him and any neighbouring chieftain, the cause of dispute should be submitted to the British government, which would endeavour to settle the matter amicably; but if from the obstinacy of the opposite party amicable terms could not be obtained, the Raja was authorized to demand aid from the British government, the expense of which to be defrayed by the Raja. With these terms the Raja appears to have been very well satisfied, as throughout the hazardous and energetic campaign of 1804, he continued a firm adherent of his allies; for which in 1805, he was rewarded by a considerable addition of territory, mostly resumed from the Raja of Bhurtpoor on account of his treachery.

The second range of mountains, commencing on the west of Padshapoor, to the Acherpoorghaut beyond Alvar, is inhabited by Mewaties. Tejarah is the capital of the Mewat country, which comprehends also the pergunnahs of Sonah, Jour, Tupookra, Kotelah, Hutteen, Firozepoor, Nugeenah, Poonahara, Kishenghur, Ismaelpoor, Bahadurpoor, Ramghur, Khoree, Paharee, Gopaulghur, Kaman, Alvar, Malakheere, and Gosawly. Supposing the Mewat country to contain 1,932 square miles, 465 may be considered as belonging to the British in 1807; to Ahmed Buksh Khan 263; to the Bhurtpoor Raja 304, and to the Raja of Macherry 921. On account of the turbulent disposition of its inhabitants, the influence of any chief among them is feeble, and the authority of the Macherry Raja but little attended to. In 1807, the predatory incursions of the Mewaties into the British territories became so daring and frequent, that no person could stir out of the military cantonments at Rewary, without an escort; and the high road from Delhi and Rewary was no longer practicable for the merchant or traveller, unless protected by a strong guard. A band of them (here named Mozauks) had the boldness to attack the town of Rewary, although within 3 miles of the military cantonments, where three battalions of infantry are usually stationed; but the Mewaty plunderers being all horse, infantry, however active, cannot coerce their incursions with sufficient rapidity.

Owing to the physical nature of the Mewat country, hilly, and abounding with fastnesses, the extirpation of these is likely to be a work of great difficulty practicable. It became therefore desirable to endeavour to eradicate by measures of a conciliatory nature the people, although from time immemorial addicted to robbery and habits of plunder generally, when trusted, remarkably increasing the power of the Delhi throne in decline, the only measures adopted by the Mewaties, were the utmost severity and cruelty. In order to prevent they were prohibited from cultivating the vallies, where alone they could subsist, and their implements of husbandry seized and destroyed. They were apprehended, subjected to the most cruel punishments, and frequently experienced the doom of being immured alive between walls, a practice which greatly prevailed in the period of the Gallo Maharatta war. Such little effect, that while the districts were under the management of the Raja maintained in them for five years from 2 to 5 battalions of infantry, and one of sebandies, a species of local police, this system of terror, as might be expected, wholly failed, for, notwithstanding the impending tortures, the Mewaty robberies continually increased, and the inhabitants of the community were kept in a state of alarming and anxiety. In 1807, correspondence was opened with some of their chiefs by Seton. then resident at Delhi, on measures of a mild and conciliatory nature, which although they have not as yet have so greatly repressed their proneness to rapine, that we now, comparatively speaking, hear very little of Mewaty depredations.

In 1808, a dispute arose between the Rajas of Bhurtpoor and Macherry, relative to an embankment maintained in the country of the latter, which prevented the flowing of the Laswaree river into the country of the former, and consequently impeded the cultivation of certain lands belonging to the Raja of Bhurtpoor, which depended on that source for irrigation. On this occasion the British government, as the friend of both parties, interfered, and required the Macherry Raja to open the embankment, in conformity to his engagement concluded through the medium of Lord Lake in 1805.

In 1811, the Rajah of Macherry was afflicted with a mental derangement, which after some time subsided, but was succeeded by a most unfortunate disposition to persecute his Mahommedan subjects, manifested by the most wanton acts of violence and outrage. The British resident at Delhi, on hearing of these proceedings, adverting to the political relations subsisting between the Raja and the British government, thought it his duty to address several letters of expostulation on the subject to the Raja; but these not having the desired effect, Lord Minto, then Governor General, was obliged to interfere. Confidential persons (natives) were in consequence dispatched to Alvar to ascertain the real condition of the Rajah's mind, which was apprehended to be still not quite free from insanity. From their researches it appeared, that certain Mahommedan devotees had been mutilated by the Rajah's order, and that several tombs and places of worship had been destroyed, which act this chief attempted to justify by recriminating on the Mahommedans, that they had destroyed Hindoo images and temples. After mutilating these devotees, the Rajah was seized with the desire, no less savage than curious, of sending their noses and ears to Ahmed Bush Khan, the chief of Firozepoor, a most meritorious partizan of the British government, who, on receipt of the pot containing the fragments, very properly forwarded it to the British resident at Delhi. Besides these exploits, having demolished a number of the most revered Mahommedan tombs, he loaded a multitude of asses and bullocks with the bones and ashes and had them transported out of his country, and ordered the sacred stones of the mosques near Alvar to be smeared with oil and sindhoor.

The British interposition on this occasion was exerted in so judicious and rational a manner, that the Raja was induced to revert to the unqualified toleration existing in his country before the perpetration of the late acts of violence. It was determined, however, that the Raja's general conduct should be observed, as it concerned the general interests of humanity, as well as the credit of the British government, to prevent the repetition of such barbarities, which were calculated to excite a spirit of sanguinary animosity between the Mahommedans and Hindoos, and create disturbances of all other the most liable to contagion, and in their result the most difficult to quell. The interference on this occasion was authorized both by the great extent of territory bestowed on the Raja by the British government, and by the continuance of its powerful protection, which preserved his dominions from the dreadful evils which had befallen the neighbouring principalities of Jeypoor and Joudpoor. As illustrative of native politics it may be here mentioned, that along with the confidential agents, it was necessary to send an emissary well acquainted with the Raja's person, as otherwise his ministers, with the view of concealing his derangement, might have recourse to the artifice of substituting some other individual, not unlike him in stature and general appearance, the success of which would be favoured by the darkness of the apartment.

The above acts of religious phrenzy were not the only measures which brought the intellectual restoration of the Raja under suspicion, for towards the end of the same year he had the gratuitous folly to become surety to the Patan chief, Mahommed Shah Khan, on the part of Khooshally Ram (formerly prime minister to the Raja of Jeypoor,) for the payment of the one lack and a half of rupees per month, on account of a body of troops to be furnished by the former to the latter, for the service of the Jeypoor state, until the expelled minister (Khooshally Ram) should be again placed at the head of affairs. This transaction was totally incompatible with the spirit of the relations subsisting between the British government and the Macherry state, by the conditions of which, the British government having guaranteed the integrity of its dominions, the latter was placed in a state of dependense, and virtually precluded from interfering in the concerns of other chiefs and states, unless with the consent of the protecting power. For it appeared evident, that if the Raja were at liberty to enter into engagements with foreign powers, or concern himself in their disputes and intrigues, the British government might be involved in serious political altercations, and eventually placed in a hostile attitude by the uncontrouled acts of the Raja. Situated as the parties were, the duty of protection necessarily implied a right of controul over all proceedings of the protected party which might have a tendency to compel the active exercise of that duty; and it was wholly inconsistent with the existing political relations, that a dependent state should be at liberty to form engagements with other powers, and to transfer the guaranteeof the protecting power to concerns in which it had not participated.

[illegible] this act of the Raja he pledged the security of the British government to the agreement between Khooshally Ram and Mahommed Shah Khan, thereby rendering it an instrument of public evil, and of injustice to a friendly state, or forced it to engage in a cause of doubtful equity and unprofitable exertion, since in the event of the Rajah's disinclination or inability to fulfil the obligations he had entered into, (a circumstance not less probable than the failure of Khooshally Ram in the performance of his engagement, the Patan chief would naturally be disposed to enforce the satisfaction of his claim. In this event, the interference of the British government would become necessary, either to compel the payment of the money, or protect the Rajah against the arms of the claimant, and would thus be compelled, through the folly of the Raja, either to contribute to the support of a military Patan adventurer aiming at the subjugation of a friendly state, o, to employ its military power in a cause of dubious justice, and where the interests of the British government were in no manner concerned.

This preposterous engagement, as might have been foreseen, was subsequently broken, and the agent of Mahommed Shah Khan, residing at Delhi, appealed to the resident for the recovery of the sum due to his master for the time that had elapsed, but the application was immediately rejected, and the chief informed, that the original agreement was altogether incompatible with the political relations subsisting between the Macherry Rajah and the British government. With the view also of preventing in future a similar misconception of his duties, and to render more clear the treaty of 1803, a positive engagement was procured from the Raja in 1812, binding himself not to enter into negociations, or conclude arrangements of any kind, with foreign powers, without the knowledge and consent of the British government being previously obtained. In times still more recent, the Macherry Raja finding himself in the vicinity of the Jeypore state which was torn by civil faction and external warfare, endeavoured to avail himself of its misfortunes, and to aggrandize himself at its expence. He in consequence seized on some of its forts and villages, but the British government interfered and obliged the intruder to restore what he had taken, and symptoms of hesitation appearing, he was fined for delaying instant obedience to the order.—*Public MS. Documents, Lieut. White Archibald Seton, Metcalfe, Rennell, &c. &c. &c.*

[*John Bull, Feb.* 18.

By a communication from the district of Mozuffurpore, we learn that a most atrocious murder was committed in a village called Bussuntpore, on the 28th ultimo, by a petty Rajepoot Zemindar, by name DOORGOPAUL SING.

This villain entered the village with an armed band of 500 men, two elephants, and four horses. Their object appeared to be plunder, for they began immediately to rob the villagers' kallians or granaries of paddy, and carried away about one thousand mauuds. The poor villagers implored for mercy, but DOORGOPAUL SING descended from his elephant, and with his own hands cut two of the bye standers to pieces. After committing this horrible murder, he had the dead bodies placed upon his own elephant, and made off with his banditti. One of the deceased was a Mussulman peon belonging to Mr. G. PALMER, who farms lands about the place, the other was a Hindoo named JUBBER THOUR, a Ryot.

On quitting the village of Bussuntpore, after committing this crime (which was perpetrated about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the presence of a crowd of men, women, and children), DOORGOPAUL and his ruffians betook themselves to a mud fort close by, where they remained until near midnight, and then went into the jungle. Previous to leaving the mud fort, however, they set fire to two empty huts belonging to DOORGOPAUL, to serve, it is supposed, as some pretext for the murder.

DOORGOPAUL secreted himself in the jungle for three days, and was taken one morning as early as 4 o'clock, as he was passing through a village, called Ryahbanne, belonging to Rajah MAHRAJE CHATTAH SING; He was mounted on a common ta too; and accompanied only by a little boy named RYAHBENEE. Being questioned by the Chowkeydars, he told them his name, upon which they took him in custody, stating that he stood accused of murdering two men. He endeavoured afterwards to escape, but was too strictly watched. Up to the 7th instant, the date of our Correspondent's letter, the bodies of the unfortunate murdered men had not been found, nor had the elephants and mahouts been taken into custody. It was supposed they had crossed the Ganges in the direction of Bhauglipore. We trust the monster DOORGOPAUL will ere long meet the just recompence for his crimes. A severe example, we suspect, is necessary in that neighbourhood; and it is to be hoped that the whole of the gang will be overtaken, and punished according to the measure of their guilt. Of the *spirit* that prevails among the turbulent Zemindars of that neighbourhood, an idea may be formed from the conduct of another Rajepoot Zemindar, who was heard to threaten that if DOORGOPAUL should be hanged for killing two men, *he* would kill four!! His neighbours ought to have a sharp eye on him.

[*The Ind. Gaz. Feb.* 20.

Since writing the above, letters of the 10th, from Camp at Louk twenty miles N. W. of Bhurtpoore, have reached [illegible] the *Alwur* Rajah, seeing [illegible] MER was determined to en[illegible] signed, sealed, and delivered [illegible] required of him. Our force [illegible] mile distant from his territory, [illegible] not now to enter; but to be br[illegible] the 13th, and marched to their se[illegible] The 59th return to Cawnpore, the[illegible] to Meerut.

An Artillery man had been foun[illegible] murder and robbery in the small Fort o[illegible] beer, and was about to be executed [illegible] date of our letters.

[*John Bull, Feb.* 20.

Penang Intelligence.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

Jan. 11, Brig Palmer, E. Foster, from Boston 8th August and Acheen 30th December.

Brig Homer, W. Foster, from Baverley 4th August and Acheen 30th December.

12, Ship Malvina, T. Howard, from Calcutta 1st January.

Ship Fattal Rahman, Syed Alloae Suffree, from Malacca 30th December.

13, Brig Fider Rehman, Nina Lebbey Marican, from Malacca 26th December.

FEBRUARY 4.—The arrivals since our last have brought nothing new.

The Portuguese Ship Providencia, Capt. L. S. Encarnaçuõ from Macao, anchored in the harbour on Saturday last.

The Ship Alexander sailed on Tuesday last for Calcutta.

The British Francis Warden, and Portuguese Ship Confiança, may be daily looked for from China.

Longevity.—Jozefa Pardal, a Native of Macao, recently died at that Settlement at the extraordinary age of 110 years! It is stated that during the whole course of her life she never had occasion to take any medicine of any description. She lived regular, never indulging in high seasoned meats or spirituous liquors; rose early in the morning, and retired punctually at 9 o'clock at night, and on no account would she miss her regular hours of rest. Of humble circumstances, she performed her domestic duties with her own hands, and was in the full possession of her reason and sight to the day of her death.—*Pinang Gazettes.*

English News.

THE ARMY.

Detachments belonging to the 5th, 16th, 18th, 21st, 23d, 30th, 46th, 57th, 60th (1st Battalion), 83d, 85th, and 99th Regiments of Foot, and the Royal African Colonial Corps, embarked, on the 6th instant, under the command of Staff Serjeant Brophy at Cork for England.

Detachments belonging to the 2d, 6th, 12th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 28th, 30th, 38th, 41st, 44th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 51st, 52d, 53d. 54th, 57th, 64th, 85th, 96th, and 99th, Regiments of Foot, and the East India Company's Infantry, embarked, on the 9th instant, under the command of Staff Serjeant Campbell, at Dublin, for England.

A Detachment of the 92d Regiment of Foot embarked, on the 9th instant, at Dublin, for England, on the recruiting service.

A Detachment of the 1st Royal Dragoons embarked, on the 10th instant, at Dublin, for England, on the recruiting service.

Detachments belonging to the 56th and 97th Regiments of Infantry embarked, on the 10th instant, at Dublin, for England.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, September 20.

Whitehall, Sept. 16, 1825.

The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint William Brent Brent, Esq. Barrister at Law, Steward and one of the Judges of his Majesty's Palace Court of Westminster, in the room of Burton Morice, Esq. deceased.

Whitehall, Sept. 20, 1825.

The King has been pleased to give and grant unto Edward Augustus Parker, Lieutenant of his Majesty's Marine Forces on board the Windsor Castle, his Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of the Tower and Sword.

The King has also been pleased to give and great unto John Cormick, M. D. his Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the second Class.

SEPTEMBER 15.

DEAL, SEPT. 13.—Wind S. E.—Sir George Walker, K. C. B. and passengers, embarked on board the Honorable Company's Ship Fairlie, for Madras and Bengal, this afternoon, which ship, with the whole of the outward-bound, have sailed, with a fine breeze from S. E.

PARIS, SATURDAY MORNING.

We have just received the extraordinary news of the Greeks having decided to place themselves under the protection of Great Britain, on the same footing as the Ionian Isles, and are in the greatest anxiety to know in what manner it will be received by the Ministers and Diplomatic Corps. The event appears to have been wholly unexpected.

[illegible]mours of an early disso-
[illegible]as caused a fresh stir in
[illegible]rld, and the "note of pre-
[illegible]oming, manifested in most
[illegible], denote a pretty general be-
[illegible] representatives and constitu-
[illegible]y of account between them is

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*[illegible] the Princess Charlotte at Ports-
[illegible]outh, and dreadful accident.*

[illegible]MOUTH, SEPT 14.—This day has pre-
[illegible]he finest spectacle that has been wit-
[illegible]in Portsmouth for some years past, in
[illegible]launch of a first-rate ship of war, the Prin-
[illegible]s Charlotte, an elegant vessel, built upon the modern principle, with a round stern.

The morning was rather unpromising, but the day cleared as the time for the launch approached, just immediately before which, and when the crowds of spectators were immense (the shores and the sea being literally covered with them, and numerous bands playing on board of different vessels, among which were various steam boats, full of company, from different parts of the coast) a barge approached with the Royal standard flying; and the scene was made still more interesting by the salute of 21 guns, paid by each of the men of war to the Royal Personage therein (supposed to be the Prince Leopold), and by the ships manning their yards.

At about ten minutes past twelve o'clock the stupendous fabric was received in the bosom of that element where we trust she will ride triumphant, and grace with laurels the brows of future British heroes. A quarter of an hour afterwards a brig of war was also launched, from a slip close to the other.

Happy should we be, if the narrative could end here, but we have to report a most fatal and dreadful accident that occurred. The crowds of people in the Dock-yard were so excessive, that every place that could command even a limited view of the ship, was covered with people,—amongst the rest, a bridge that crosses the entrance into one of the Docks; it is 50 feet in length, and about five feet in width, and as many persons were passing on it as possibly could, (a person who saw the accident states, there must have been at least 100 persons on the bridge), when the gates of the dock upon which the bridge was fixed, gave way with the weight of water against them, and the immense rush of the water into the dock was excessive, carrying with it the bridge, and all that were on it. Nothing can exceed the horror of the scene, and it is not possible to ascertain how numerous are the sufferers. Various boats rowed instantly into the dock, and lent all the aid in their power; men, women, and children were picked up, some with life, and others without the appearance of any. Efforts are still making to discover bodies; many, it is feared, lost their lives by the violence with which they were dashed against the sides of the Dock.

The scene of parents looking for children, and husbands for wives, is truly deplorable, as no judgment can hitherto be formed as to who may have been victims. We are glad to say, that the method recommended by the Humane Society has been successful in several cases, and happy shall we be, if the loss of life should ultimately prove to be much less than we have every reason now to apprehend.

THE LATE J. ADAM, ESQ.—The following Resolution of The Court of Directors does just honour to the memory of this lamented Gentleman, and cannot but afford a melancholy gratification to his surviving relations:—

At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 14th September 1825,

Resolved unanimously,—That this Court having received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. John Adam, on his passage from India to this country, desire to record in the strongest terms their deep sense of his exemplary integrity, distinguished ability, and indefatigable zeal, in the service of the East India Company, during a period of nearly 30 years, in the course of which, after filling the highest offices under the Bengal Government, he was more than six years a Member of the Supreme Council, and held during some months of that time the station of Governor General.

And that the Court most sincerely participate in the sorrow which must be felt by his relations and friends on this lamented event.—*Evening Paper.*

ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—We have great pleasure in announcing, that on Saturday intelligence was received from Captain Franklyn up to the middle of June—all well.

THE LATE MRS. LONG WELLESLEY.—This lamented lady excites a great degree of interest in the Fashionable World. There were many visitors to see her remains on Saturday last, which were exhibited in the coffin. On Monday morning at the hour of nine o'clock, the corpse was removed from Richmond, where she died, on the way to Draycot, in Wiltshire, the seat of Lady Tilney, there to be deposited in the family vault.

We understand that the 7,000l. a year, awarded by the decree of the creditors, will go to the support of the children; in this case Mr. Long Wellesley will lose the 4,000l. per annum his late wife made over to him. The property, on the day of marriage, exceeded in value, 40,000l. a year!

NEW IRISH COIN.—The most prompt and efficient measures for circulating the new, and withdrawing the old, Irish coin, ha[illegible] adopted.

QUARANTINE.—The following communica[illegible]tion from the French Consul-General in London, was posted at Lloyd's on Tuesday:—

"French Consulate General, Sept. 20, 1825.

"SIR—Having been authorized by my Government to acquaint you, for the information of Lloyd's, and others whom it may concern, that the restrictions which had been enforced by the Board of Health at Marseilles, and by the Home Department, have been withdrawn, both for the harbour of Marseilles, and for the other French Ports in the Ocean; and that in future all ships bound from any Port in Great Britain to any Port in France, shall be as formerly admitted, notwithstanding their having or not any Levant goods on board.

"I am &c. &c.

"Baron SEGUIR, French Consul-General."

"To John Bennet, Esq Lloyd's."

SEPTEMBER 17.

COWES, SEPT. 15.—Captain Poncy, of his Majesty's cutter Arrow, having boarded the brig Royal Yeoman, off Weymouth, from Montreal, reports that the timber ship, Baron Renfrew, had sailed from Quebec for England.

FRENCH IDEA OF OUR MILITARY LAW.—The *Constitutionnel*, arguing on the offer said to be made to Commodore Hamilton by the Greeks, asks, "Has he (Captain H.) made any imprudent promises? *He knows too well that he would pay with his head for such a deviation from duty.*"

Since the return of the Bourbons in 1813, six Vice Admirals, 25 Rear Admirals, 80 Captains of men of war, and 85 Captains of frigates, have been appointed. There are in active service 260 Lieutenants and 400 Ensigns of vessels created since that time. There are not more than 30 of the old creation.

VIENNA, SEPT. 3.—The Danube canal has for some days past offered upon its banks two interesting spectacles:—the one was the placing the chains of a suspension bridge, constructed on the site of the antient Bridge of Rasumowki, and the other consists in a manœuvre executed in the presence of the General commanding the pioneers. The object of this was to place a bridge on pontoons, of a new species, a part of their war equipage when in the country, valuable in time of peace, and for other purposes than those of war.

In the place where the bridge was to be placed, the Danube Canal is 169 (Vienna) feet wide, its greatest depth 10 feet 2 inches, and the velocity of the current about 5 feet 2 inches a second. The current increased during the manœuvre, in consequence of the rain which had fallen a few hours before. Notwithstanding this, however, the pioneers only occupied an hour and three quarters in establishing a firm bridge on eight pontoons, over which the troops, men and horses, passed, and over which artillery and light coaches could also pass with perfect safety.

The most delightful weather favored this manœuvre, which presented to thousands of spectators the contrast between peace and war; for upon the left bank, after getting across, several sham fights took place between the cavalry and the pioneers, who then acted as infantry. The spectators quietly walked along during the skirmishes of the out-posts, and the different attacks of the cavalry. No disagreable event occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. At the close of the manœuvre the rear-guard swam across the canal.

PARIS, SEPT. 13.—It might be possible that the Spanish Minister would enter into the question of the recognition of the independence of the Spanish Colonies, and perhaps the late disasters in the Peninsula wouldserve as a means or a pretext to force the national resistance on this point: but we believe these disasters to be at this moment, and for some time to come, altogether insuperable, they existed even in the very heart of the Cortes; and it is doubtful whether a Spanish Minister would dare to propose the acknowledgment of the independence of the Colonies; if he did so he might compromise more than his place.

NEW CHURCHES.—The Church of England has not only greatly improved and extended its sway by the erection of New Churches, and thus afforded accommodation for the assembling of many thousands of willing votaries to her worship, but this is a measure which has called forth a great number of excellent Divines, who are impressed with the necessity of the most ardent exertions in their sacred cause. There is not one of these new Churches which has been bestowed by mere interest and influence. All the Clergy now serving them discover themselves to be men of learning as well as exemplary zeal, devoting themselves to the very important dutes of their station, as well in their Churches as in their districts, in visiting the sick and needy, and in taking a paternal interest in behalf of their poor children, enlarging their schools, and fitting their daily instruction to their age and capacity. These efforts cannot fail to produce reformation of morals, and to subdue that propense depravity which is yet to be lamented; but it must not be suffered to operate as any discouragement if we hear of a few dissolute among the thousands that are saved.

AN IRISH SOLDIER'S CONTRIVANCE.—Michael Maloney was a private belonging to an English regiment of infantry, which happened to be stationed in Canada, during the American [illegible]e distance of two or three miles from [illegible] quarters of the regiment there was an out-post, at which a sentinel was constantly placed. One day, when it fell to Maloney's lot to be employed on this lonely service, an unexpected order arrived from head-quarters for the immediate departure of the regiment. Amidst the hurry and bustle usual an such on occasion, nobody thought of relieving the out-post; and there the poor Patlander was left to starve, with a musket on his shoulder, or to run the risk of being taken up and shot for desertion. The feelings of hunger, however, having at length got the better of his sense of duty, he returned to quarters without leave; and finding that the regiment was gone, nobody knew whither, he proceeded to a farm-house, and there found employment as a labourer. After a lapse of three years, during which he lived very comfortably, his regiment came back to its old quarters. At first he was terrified at the idea of being taken up for a deserter: but that native ingenuity, which is sometimes whimsically displayed by his countrymen, soon suggested the means of escaping this imputation. He put on his soldier's dress, shouldered his musket, and took his station at the very out-post where he had been placed three years before. He had been here scarcely an hour, when a corporal belonging to the Regiment, with his guard, approached the spot, for the purpose of leaving a sentinel upon it. The corporal seeing it already occupied, cried out, "Who the devil are you—what Regiment do you belong to—who sent you—and how long have you been here;" Och, then, replied Michael, you may well talk of the Devil, for sure none but the Devil himself could have kept guard so long; don't you see that I belong to your own Regiment; don't you know that some of you left me here three years ago; that none of you ever came to relieve me till this very moment; and havn't you now found me at my post?" The Hibernian was immediately conducted to his quarters. The commanding officer, on hearing his story, received him with kindness; and the adventure formed a subject of merriment for some days after.

MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.—His Lordship is now seventy-one years of age, and although he has been in camp and field in all sorts of climate, is stout and healthy. His bold, dark countenance, with frame erect, gives a most complete idea of the warrior: and he possesses all that suavity and diguity of manner, with a countenance beaming with intelligence, which are so characteristic of the statesman, warrior, and philanthropist. The Marchioness is forty-six years of age, and seems to have suffered little from the scorching climate—looks well, and in excellent health. She has all the lady in her appearance—modest, dignified, kind, and affectionate. The young ladies may be characterised in the same way. They have more the cast of the Marquis's countenance, particularly in the upper part of the face. The young Lord, aged twenty, is a most promising young man—no fudge nor frippery about him, aping outlandish airs with an ostentatious consciousness of his high station in life. His person is tall, handsome, good-looking; and his manners most amiable.

DINNER AT AYR TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

(*From the Ayr Advertiser of Sept.* 1.)

This occasion has given rise to a greater sensation than any of a similar nature we remember within the county. About five o'clock yesterday afternoon, the Marquis and suit arrived at the King's Arms Inn. The populace, collected to an immense extent on the streets, greeted his arrival with enthusiastic cheers. He was waited on by the Provost and Magistrates of the town, who had the honour of presenting him with an address, expressive of their attachment to his person and their respect for his merits. On a former occasion the Marquis had been presented with the freedom of the burgh, and this additional mark of regard was received with affability and condescension. From the Inn he proceeded about 6 o'clock to the County Rooms, reiterated cheers attending his course. Shortly afterwards, Lord Glasgow, the Lord Lieutenant, took the Chair, the Marquis of Hastings, the Lord Justice Clerk, Sir Andrew Cathcart, and other distinguished characters, sitting on his left hand; and the Duke of Portland, Lord James Stewart, the Provost of Ayr, Sir James Montgomerie Cuninghame, &c. &c. on the right. Sir D. H. Blair acted as croupier, the young noblemen, Lord Rawdon and the Earl of Eglinton, being seated on his right and left hands. More than one hundred noblemen and gentlemen, of the highest rank and distinction in the county, filled seats surrounding the table.

On the removing of the cloth *Non Nobis Domine* proceeded from the orchestre, and the toasts of the King, the Royal Family, the Duke of York and the Army, the Duke of Clarence and the Navy, were given from the chair—the first prefaced by a brief but energetic eulogy on his Majesty, and each followed by the music peculiarly adapted to it.

In proposing the health of the Marquis of Hastings, the Chairman addressed the meeting nearly as follows:—To describe the universal feeling which pervades and animates this meeting is indeed truly gratifying; but it would be difficult for any one, and for me impossible, to detail in adequate terms within the proper bounds the varied events of an illustrious life—a life dignified by wisdom and by valour. A mind adorned with science and with literature, enriched with the choicest stores of knowledge, and gifted with that god-like philanthropy which in a peculiar degree graces the noble Marquis's character. In my imperfect attempt to discharge the duty entrusted to me, I know I shall say more than your distinguished guest would wish to hear, but less, infinitely less, than his exalted merit, and your sense of it, would warrant. I have the honour of addressing myself to some of his early companions in arms. I ask them if a more heroic officer graced the Army in America; one of whose rising fame his profession augured more highly, or one who more eminently displayed in early life all the qualities which form the soldier and the commander—ardour tempered by judgment, decision, promptitude of execution, presence of mind, fertility in resources. To follow his eventful and brilliant course throughout, is not my intention: all who know the Noble Marquis must regret that his great powers were not oftener called into action. But there is one feature of the noble Marquis's public life so prominent and so important that it is impossible to pass it over in silence—I mean his able and honourable administration in India. But who would attempt to describe what is so irresistibly done in the eloquent and masterly statement given by him in his answer to an address by the merchants of Calcutta, and who can too strongly admire those great powers alike fitted for executing and describing? I cannot form a better wish for my country, or for the interests of that great empire which depends on it, than that his system may be pursued in India, and his spirit preside over its councils. I must also wish to a certain great company (of which I do not intend to speak with disrespect) a little more gratitude to their most valuable servants—a more gracious and unfettered expression of the high sense they one and all entertain of the noble Marquis's services.

The toast was received with reiterated cheers, evidently the effusion of hearts fraught with affection towards the noble Marquis.

When the ebullition of feeling had subsided, the Marquis rose, and began by observing that he might certainly expect credit when he said that the compliment he had just received from their noble chairman was met by him with the keenest sensibility. He would be the dullest of the dull did his heart not vibrate to those expressions of their feelings and to the sanction of his public and private life. Self love, he said, was always prone to accept approbation freely, and he was afraid the exaggerated estimate which had been formed of his character was calculated to bring that passion into play; but there was, he could not hide it from himself, a source of secret pride within him, that for the good of his country he had made some exertions. Various circumstances, indeed, led him to doubt whether those exertions were calculated to produce beneficial results, but some such results perhaps had been produced, and in the production of them he might safely say he had some share. The compliments of the gentlemen around him he regarded differently from the unstudied approbation of his remoter friends. Were he to view the friends whom he now addressed as neighbours alone, there would be enough to gratify his pride; or, if there be an honest pride existing in the mind at all, it must be felt when neighbours voluntarily bestow their approbation. But when he looked around him and observed the noblemen and gentlemen he addressed, he could regard them as something more—he could regard them as men liberal and enlightened; and it was the happiest circumstance in his life, not only that he received their approbation, but could claim connection with them, and with the county of Ayr generally. It was one of the highest honours to be told by them, that he had done his duty—an honour which would be proudly contemplated by the latest posterity. The noble chairman had taken occasion to allude more especially to his government of India. In the management of the immense and complicated concerns of that country, many instances of error, he would be presumed to have arisen; but, in the native Princes, there was one line of conduct which could not be mistaken. In pursuing that line, he had used those means which were best calculated for maintaining the admired equity and munificent spirit of the constitution of this great nation, and probably he might have some claim to their attention. The Noble Marquis begged once more to accept his thankful tongue," said he, in conclusion, "satisfy me, but my heart does so." [illegible] of which we have given but a very sketch, was delivered with an ease and feeling, which we would in vain attempt to describe; and it was received with acclamations, and was appropriately by the song, "Loudon's bonie brass," to the air of "Lord Ma[illegible] to Scotland."

We are compelled to publish whilst our reporter is in the midst of his labours in the preparation for the press of the rest of the proceedings; and have only to add, that the meeting was maintained in the pitch of harmony and warmth to which it was thus reached till a late hour.

THE MURATS.—Within a few days of the late King of Naples, Achille and Napoleon Murat, made at the Prothonotary's office of the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, the necessary declaration of their intention preparatory to their becoming citizens.

(*Continued in the Additional Sheet.*)

...IONAL SUP...NT TO THE BOMBAY COU...

...MARCH 11, 1826.

(*Continued from the last Page Supplement.*)

United States. We believe that both these gentlemen intend to settle in Florida. They are the first members of the Bonaparte family who have officially recorded their intention to become citizens of the United States. We do not recollect that any of the illustrious exiles from France, of any part of the Continent of Europe, who have taken refuge from the political troubles of these countries, have recently taken any steps to evince a wish to incorporate themselves with the American Family. It is pretty generally known that in this city, in 1762, Talleyrand took the oath of allegiance to the United States, and renounced all Kings, Princes, Potentates, and Powers.—*Democratic Press, July* 13.—*New Times, August* 8.

AULD ROBIN GRAY.—We copied lately from an English paper a paragraph, claiming this exquisite melody as the production of the Reverend Mr. Leeves, rector of Urington, Somersetshire. This is a mistake, whether originating with the Reading Mercury, the paper alluded to, or the Reverend Mr. Leeves, we do not pretend to know. It is well known in Scotland that the beautiful ballad alluded to was written by Lady Ann Lindsay, an accomplished Scottish lady, sister to the late Earl of Balcarras.

GLASGOW FOLKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELESCOPE.

My Dear Sir—In order to fulfil the promise I made you, when last you visited our great and learned city, I now write you; although I shrewdly guess that on the memorable occasion to which I allude, the draughts of cold punch you so freely swallowed had elevated you so far

"Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot,
Which men call earth, _____
_____ this pin-fold here,"

that you have entirely forgot that promise, as I find you have a great many things else, which then occurred. Cold punch is a glorious beverage, and in warm weather especially, I adore it; but it is, believe me, rather dangerous drinking for those who are unaccustomed to its use. I figure to myself yet the situation you were in when we parted, the night previous to your departure: there you were, holding with both hands by the wall of the Ramsborn Kirk-yard, looking ruefully at your hat, which had fallen to the earth, anxious to reather it up, but afraid to venture. This was the last sight I got of you; but as my grandfather, the mirror of magistrates, of honourable memory, was wont to say, "we'll let that flee stick to the wa'."

There is little tattle going here at present; the ladies, God bless their noisy tongues and their pretty faces, having all gone to the salt water:—married and unmarried, they have all made their migrations to the coast for the benefit of sea bathing, and fresh air. This is one of the effects of the hot weather with us. In the males it produces very naturally an additional desire to revel in cold punch: in the females it produces an unquenchable desire to migrate to the coast. No sooner does it set in, than off go the whole of the lovely part of the population from the city:—young and old, married and single, all take their departure as if a plague had broke out in the land; and husbands and lovers are left to console themselves at home, with punch or poetry, or what else may please them most, until the return of winter and cold weather bring the wanderers back again. Some ill-natured individuals, who admire themselves because they have never, as they sneeringly insinuate, got involved, like the unhappy fly in the treacle, in the sweets of matrimony, say this desertion arises from a wish on all hands to be rid for a time of family quarrels, and curtain lecture; but I know from experience, and I beg to assure you, there is no just ground for such an insinuation. It is the fashion, and must be obeyed; "ane you ken," says the goodhumoured guardian of the teeth of the inhabitants, "ane may just as weel be out o' the world as out o' the fashion, and the ladies o' Glasgow dinna like to be out o' either." "But there's ae pleasure at ony rate," says the same laughter-loving personage, who, though a bachelor himself, hath eyes open to the happiness of his married friends; "there's ae pleasure, and that's gaun doun to the saut water on Saturday, after the week's wark's o'er, and seeing ilka wife, and the bits o' weans waiting at the quay, to welcome her gudeman, after a week or a fortnight's absence, and just like to ding him o'er wi' kindness—its amaist eneuch to gar a body marry themselves."

Notwithstanding the warm weather, when you consider the state of every man's home, you may be sure the club is not ill attended. We are all of us living the lives of bachelors; don't much care for a solitary and cheerless home, and rather prefer the club, where although, owing to the heat, the drinking has considerably increased, the wit has nothing diminished. The other night, W. R. the facetious Bibliopole, fastened upon me in the Trongate, and you know when he gets hold of you, you have no chance to get quit of him; after a little chat, I told him where I was going, and he at once declared his intention of going with me. We therefore immediately proceeded westward, and ascending the steps in front of the Buck's-head, were astonished at the peels of laughter proceeding from the club-room. "What's a' this," said the bookseller, thrusting his nose into the room. "It's the devil," said the Odontist, who sat near the door with an untouched glass of punch beside him, and a portrait in his hand. "The devil it is," said the other; "whar cam he frae?" I immediately saw what was in the wind. A portrait of the Doctor had that day issued from Hopkirk's Lithographic Press; and he was looking first at the portrait and then at the caricaturist, who sat opposite, as if he could have eaten them both up. "You [illegible] my it or no, just as ye like, Mr. Hopkirk; but whether it was done wi' your ain han or no, ye've been at the bottom o't. 'Deed you might have been better employed; and let me tell you it would hae been as wise like to hae hung up your ain effigy in the shop windows, instead o' your friends." "It's not like," said I "although it is an excellent likeness." "Like?" said the Doctor, "Like! it's as ugly as sin." A good deal more talk ensued; and after some little coaxing, and some little persuasion, the humourist became reconciled, and began to swallow his drink, crack his joke, and laugh as usual. "We'll all go the same road," said the Editor of the Herald, "so it's best to lie quiet and say nothing; but by my faith, Hopkirk, take care of your bones, gine you middle with some folks. You first gave us the Superintendent of Police, but he has no time just now to think about you; and now you've given us our worthy friend here—but tak care wha ye meddle wi' next."

The talk then wandered upon the disputes among the Police Commissioners, and afterwards settled for a time upon the new club which has been got up here; and of which I shall give you some particulars in a future letter. They have bought Mr. Inroy's house in Buchanan-street, and are fitting it up as a Club-house on the London plan. Some of our members have subscribed; but upon the whole we consider it as founded on rather too aristocratic principles. It is called the Western Club: our's to my mind has a more significant designation—"The Cauld Punch Club;" and let them do as they choose, they'll never make cold punch as it is brewed among us. During the talk which rook place as to this club, a general roar got up for silence, and all called for a song from the Doctor. At first he seemed rather inclined to be contumacious, talked of the heat of the weather, and of his having a cold; but after a little while, he swallowed his glass, by way of preparative, hemmed, cleared his throat, cocked his eye up to the ceiling, and thus began:

SONG.

Oh the tree that never grew, and the fish that never swam,
And lots of toasted Cheshire, and flaps of Irish ham,
And butter that is melting, and beef that is fat,
And port wine as dark as the crown of my hat,
Are all to be met with in Glasgow;
Oh! Glasgow's the city for me.

Oh certainly her merchants are past a' compare,
And her daughters, like Mahomet's houris, are fair;
If they cast but their bright eyes upon you—you'r done;
I'm sure they could conquer a Bonaparte with one,
Oh Glasgow! Glasgow! glorious Glasgow!
Oh! Glasgow's the city for me.

They may talk of Madras, and Seringapatam,
But believe me, dear cronies, 'tis nought but a flam;
The Frongate, the Gallowgate, the Treddell is our home,
And we'll ne'er find another althou' we should roam
Ten thousand miles from Glasgow;
Oh! Glasgow's the city for me.

Our frien' Dr. Chalmers to St. Andrews is away,
And Young he is game from the College to the clay.
And our Watt has left to heirs his Bibliotheca;
Ye maun roam frae the North to the Sou here you see a
Match for the worthies of Glasgow;
Oh! Glasgow's the city for me.

Oh! Glasgow is the head-quarters of knowledge;
There's her Wilson, the glory of Edinburgh College;
There's her Lockhart, the author of Dalton and Valerius;
And Galt, though not our's, was born very near us.
Oh the literati of Glasgow!
Oh! Glasgow's the city for me.

Come, then, my hearties, bumper up your glasses,
And toast to her wonderful sons and bonny lasses;
And ere that we lay the subject on the shelves,
It's best in the toast to include our bonny selves,
Oh for the choice ones of Glasgow,
Oh! Glasgow's the city for me.

This characteristic effusion of the Doctor's met with much and just applause; but as it was getting late, I came away just as the bookseller was about to give us one of his, for he is a poet likewise.

The last time I saw J—— H——n, the Commissioner, I got a great deal of police news from him. We swallowed a Glasgow magistrate together, and drank a tappit hen, in the Shakespear, a house famous for both. "Bless me, Mr. Jarvie," I think I here you say "what do you mean by saying you and a commissioner of police swallowed a Glasgow magistrate, and how can you talk of drinking a hen?" To enlighten your ignorance, I will explain. A Glasgow magistrate, be it known then unto you, means neither more nor less than a roasted saut herring—and a tappit hen is a foaming tankard of ale. "It weighed wi' me at the buird," said J——s; but it went do to give you more just now, you shall hear from me again next week.

I am, dear Sir,
Your's sincerely,
NICOL JARVIE, M. D.

Glasgow,
27th July, 1825.

The Paris Faculty of Medicine held an extraordinary meeting on Tuesday, under the Presidency of Baron Portal, for the purpose of receiving a letter from the Minister of the Interior, making known the different opinions which divide physicians upon the question *whether the plague and yellow fever are or are not contagious*. His Excellency at the same time laid before the Faculty letters from Drs. Lassis, Costy, and Laserre, offering to shut themselves up in the lazaretto of Marseilles, and to wear the linen and garments of persons who have died of the plague or the yellow fever. A commission consisting of six physicians, four surgeons, and two apothecaries, was appointed to examine the subject. Baron Portal communicated a letter from the Academy of Medicine at Marseilles, announcing that three young physicians of that place were willing to share the peril of the Doctors above mentioned, and even to taste the matter vomited by the patients. The report will be made at the next meeting of the Academy.—*Globe and Traveller, 8th Aug.*

A singular circumstance occurred at Islington a few days ago. Mr. Hickman, after an absence in India of more than twenty-one years, returned and found that his landed property, which was considerable, had been disposed of by his heir at law, a Mr. Laycock, who had sold it to the parish and upon which land are erected numerous dwelling houses, and a chapel. Mr. Hickman, of course, claims his land, and also the edifices erected thereon.—*Morning Paper.*

HIGHEST EDIFICES.

The following is a list of the highest edifices now known, with their elevation:

Name and situation.	Eng. fee
Pyramid of Gizeh in Egypt	541
Steeple of the cathedral at Cologne	500
Steeple of the minster at Ulm	480
Steeple of the cathedral at Antwerp	476
Steeple of the minster at Strasburgh	486
Pyramid of Cheops in Egypt	452
Steeple of St. Stephen at Vienna	442
Cupola of St. Peter at Rome	431
Pyramid of Cephrenes in Egypt	296
Steeple of St. Martin at Landshut	422
Steeple of the cathedral at Cremona	396
Steeple of the minster at Friburg	395
Cupola of the cathedral at Florence	384
Steeple of St. Persina in Saxony	382
Cupola of the cathedral at Milan	357
Steeple of the cathedral at Utrecht	356
Pyramid of Sackkarrah in Egypt	356
Steeples of Notre Dame at Munich	348
Cupola of St. Paul at London	347
Steeple of St. Auscharius at Bremen	345
Steeples of the cathedral at Mogdeburg	335
Steeple of St. Mark at Venice	328
Cupola of the Jesuits' church at Paris	314
Assicelli Tower at Bologna	314
Steeple of St. Mary at Berlin	202
Cupola of the Invalids at Paris	295

LENGTH OF RIVERS.

"Taking the river Thames from its source to the estuary as the unit, the proportional lengths of the other rivers are estimated by Major Rennell as follows:

Thames	1	Jenesia	10
Rhine	5½	Oby	10½
Danube	7	Amour	11
Volga	9½	Lena	11½
Indus	5½	Hoanho	13½
Euphrates	8½	Kian Kew	15½
Ganges	9½	Nile	12½
Brahmaputra	9½	Mississippi	8
Ava River	9½	Amazous	15½

If the length of the Thames, including its windings, be reckoned equal to 800 miles, which is not far from the truth, the length of the others may be calculated. *

* Since the above computation was made, the course of the Indus has been found fully equal in length to that of the Ganges; the Nile is also under-rated, and the Missouri was then unexplored. Probably the course of the latter river, from its source to where it joins the ocean under the name of the "Mississippi," is the longest in the world."

AVERAGE VOYAGES.

The following has been given as the average, length of a voyage out and home to the east;

China	365 days.
Bengal	365 do.
Bombay	320 do.
Batavia	300 do.

Asiatic Journal,

HAARLEM, SEPT. 5.—Mr. Scheerboom performed on Saturday last, the experiment which he had announced, with entire success, in the presence of a great number of spectators. Though the calm state of the sea made it difficult to determine how far the strength of a horse may be sufficient to advance with the *Seaphander*, in the midst of a storm and breakers, to a stranded ship, in order to carry to the crew the necessary ropes, the spectators appeared generally convinced that the invention might, in many cases, be of great utility, and that it deserved the attention and encouragement of the Government.

The first *hoax* on record was practised by a wag in the reign of her Majesty Queen Anne. It appeared in all the papers of the time:—A well dressed man rode down the King's road [illegible] *at a most furious rate*, commanding each gate to be thrown open, as he was a [illegible] conveying the news of the *Queen's sudden* [illegible] The alarm instantly spread into *every quarter of the city*; the Trained Bands who were on their parade, *desisted from their exercise, furled their colours*, and returned home *with their arms reversed*. The shop keepers began to collect *sables*; when the jest was discovered, but *not the author of it*.

A new road is forming across the Bishop of London's estate at Paddington, which will unite the Mary-le bonne with the Uxbridge-road at Bayswater, and which route it is supposed that the Western mails will proceed, instead of by Oxford street and Piccadilly, when the New Post-Office is finished.

The following was posted at Lloyd's yesterday:—The *William Penn*, Dixey, arrived at Liverpool from Philadelphia, on the 10th ult, in lat. 43 long 62. fell in with two wrecks. One the *Sharon*, Jones, from Philadelphia to Bahia; the other the *Traveller*, of Boston.

Such is the demand for machinery for the new manufactures springing up and other improvements going on in this country, that we learn there has been, during the last two years, as many works and as much machinery put up in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, to make and to manufacture machinery for the works alluded to, has had been established for nearly thirty years preceeding.—*Glasgow Courier.*

Gibraltar papers of the 19th ult. state, that the Governor, General Don, had issued a proclamation, dated the 15th of August, stating that no foreigner should receive a permit for residence in the garrison, unless he was personally known to some of the respectable inhabitants.

We have received letters from Havre de Grace which state that a vessel has arrived from New York, bringing recent accounts from the Havannah. It seems that there has been another insurrection among the negroes, which was suppressed with great difficulty. The alarm had also been spread of invasion by the united Colombian and Mexican fleets, and every person on the island, above 15, had entered as a soldier. The effective Spanish force was not 14,000, and it requires at least 7,000 to keep the ismugglers in order.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

During the month of August just terminated there entered into the port of Antwerp 62 foreign merchant vessels viz., 2 from North America, 1 from the Havannah, 1 from Portugal, 1 from Spain, 2 from the ports of France in the Atlantic, 28 from English ports, and 13 from the ports of the North and the Baltic.

Earl Fitzwilliam, on being solicited, a few days ago, to contribute towards the expense recently incurred by renewing the floor, benches, desks, &c. &c. in the Boys' Lancasterian School, in Gibraltar street, Sheffield, replied, that the committee might depend upon a donation from him of 50l. for that purpose.

IRISH PROVINCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—This useful establisment has comenced business in Cork, where thier Branch Bank opened on Thursday. The hours of public business are from eleven in the morning till three in the afternoon. The local directors are merchants of the first character, and they have entered warmly into the business. The following are the places in which for the present the transactions of the Provincial Bank are to be carried on:—Armagh, Athlone, Belfast, Birr, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, Newry, Sligo, Waterford, Westport, and Wexford.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

(From the Constitutionel.)

MADRID, AUG. 26.

Sir Frederick Lamb, the New English Ambassador, makes himself remarkable by his circumspection. Public attention is at present peculiarly fixed on this Ambassador, as a rumour is prevalent that France and England are about to entreat the King to desist from those acts which have heaped such misfortunes on Spain. This, then, is the time for England to shew her gratitude for the aid she received in the long war of independence, and for France to realise the noble idea of Louis XIV. when he said "Let there be no Pyrenees!" And to crown the triumphs of the Prince Generalissimo, by fulfilling his magnanimous intentions after so sad an experience of what the contrary may produce, the moment could not have been better chosen, for the Monarchial faction having thrown off the mask, the King may form a just notion of the intentions of these pretenders to the exclusive defence of the Throne and the Altar.

GRAMMATICAL SMOKING.

(From a New York Paper.)

As smoking is an innocent indulgence, and as it is customary with people of all classes to relate the news of the day with cigars in their mouths; and as the generality of smokers make an awkward appearance, in consequence of their ignorance of the theory of punctuation in smoking, the following system is recommended:—

A simple puff serves for a comma;
Puff, puff, a semicolon;
Puff, puff, puff, a colon;
Six puffs, a period.

A pause, with a cigar kept in the mouth, represents a dash—longer or shorter is continuance.

With the under lip raise the ciger almost against the nose for an exclamation! And to express great emotion, even to the shedding of tears, only raise as before, the cigar to the end of the nose.

For an interrogation? it is only necessary to open the lips, and draw the cigar round the corner of the mouth.

Taking the cigar from the mouth and shaking the ashes from the end, is a conclusion of a paragraph.

And throwing it in the fire is a final and stylish pause.

Never begin a story with a half-smoked cigar; for to light another while conversing, is not only a breach of politeness, but interferes with the

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…tion, which destroys all …xpression.

…TREET.

…*n Right*.—Among the crowd …rought from Covent garden …y morning, was a very gen… named Webb, charged with …saulted Richard Chitty, a con… …n's parish.

… Worship," said Mr. Chitty—when …alled on—"Please your Worship, …ble of St. Martin's parish, serving in …t; and, being out at two o'clock this … determined to make the round of my … indeed I often do, for the purpose of see… …ery thing is quiet. Well, Sir, as I was … down Catherine-street towards the Strand, … this gentleman and two others coming along Exeter-street in what I call a very riotous and disorderly manner. They were singing, shouting, and making a great uproar, please your Worship; so much so, that I thought it proper for me to interfere. So when they came past me, I said to them—'you had better sing again;' and the words were hardly out of my mouth when this gentleman comes at me, puts himself in a fencing attitude, with his fists in this fashion, and lets fly three or four blows at me before I well knew where I was. 'Oh! ho! young chap!' says I, 'I'll have *you* at all events;' and then, your Worship, I seized him by the collar and gave him in charge to the watch."

Mr. Webb, in reply, said the constable had grossly misstated the facts.—"I and my friends had been supping together," continued Mr. W.; "and as we were walking home, one of my friends was relating an anecdote at which I and the other laughed rather heartily; when this man, who was standing, with a girl, at the door of what appeared to me to be a brothel, cried out as we passed 'What are you making all that noise about?' To which, one of my friends replied by asking 'What is that to you?' and without another word, he rushed upon me, seized me by the collar, tore my coat, waistcoat, and shirt, and finally gave me in charge to the watch.—Of course I resisted his violence, but I deny that I struck him until he seized me in the furious manner I have described."

Mr. *Minshull* (the presiding Magistrate) told the constable he thought his conduct had been extremely improper. "Why should you interfere with persons who are laughing and conversing as they pass to their homes?—It is no part of your duty so to do—even had they been *singing* as you allege; and to tell them they had better *sing again* (as you say you did tell them) was a strange way of inducing them to desist. In my opinion it was an insulting mode of daring them to *repeat* that noise which you tell us you thought so very *improper*; and I cannot but think it was purposely intended to irritate them."

Mr. *Beckett* (a Country Magistrate who happened to be on the Bench) told master constable he thought him a very improper person for his office. "Had you insulted me when I was a young man, continued the Magistrate, "as you insulted these gentlemen, I am very much afraid I should have been tempted to knock you down."

Master Constable replied that he had no intention of insulting any body, and as he had been repeatedly struck in the execution of what he conceived to be his duty, he was determined to indict the gentleman at the Sessions.

"Very well," said Mr. Minshull; "then I shall take care he is forthcoming to answer your indictment: but I repeat that I think your conduct has been most unjustifiable."

Bartlett, the keeper of the watch-house, here gave the constable what is called an "awkward lift"—or in other words, he volunteered himself as a fine fellow to help a lame dog over a stile: for, "Your Worships," quoth he, "I don't think the constable would have done as he has done, if he had not been *very* drunk."

"Thank you, Mr. Bartlett!' said Master Constable: "but I defy yo or any one else to say that I was drunk."

"Nonsense—nonsense!" retorted the portly Mr. Bartlett—"hear the *charge* against you!" and thereupon forth stepped John Anderson—who, though no descendant of that paragon of husbands, "John Anderson my jo," is a very worthy watchman—and having been duly sworn, he deposed as follows:—

"An plase yer Worships when the row was wid the last gentleman, I went down to the rattles, an I found the 'tother watchman had got 'em both in holt—the constable as well as the gentleman—it was charge for charge, the gentleman charging the constable and the constable charging the gentleman; an the tother watchman gave the constable in charge to me to take him to the watch-house, and desperate *disguised* he was to be sure. 'Come along to the watchus,' says I. 'See ye d—d first!' says he. 'I'm a constable in my own right,' says he, 'an ye'd better be after lettin me alone,' says he. 'Divvle buru me!' says I, 'iv I care what you am—for yer give in charge to me and if ye was a *King* I'd take ye, my jewel.' 'Leave go my arm,' says he. 'See ye hanged first!' says I; an then he pulls out his staff an *thwack* it comes over the head of me—fit to knock me down iv I'd been a bullock!"

Master Constable, in reply, said he merely pulled out his staff to convince the watchman that he was actually a constable; and he denied that he struck him with it at all.

"Are you certain the constable struck you?" said Mr. Minshull, addressing himself to John Anderson.

"Well then, he did—*honour bright*—there now!', replied John Andersoft—"an by the same token iv he'd struck me under the leaf of me hat, he'd crack'd me skull that time, an I wouldn't be here to tell him of it."

The watch-house keeper and other witnesses deposed that the constable was both drunk and disorderly; and eventually the Magistrate ordered that the constable should find bail for the assault upon the watchman, and the gentleman should find bail for his alleged assault upon the constable. The constable put in the bail required of him, and the operation seemed to have cooled him a little, for shortly afterwards he presented himself again before the bench, saying, he was conscious he had done wrong by interfering with the gentleman, and with their Worships' leave, he would withdraw the charge he had made against him. The charge was accordingly withdrawn, and the gentleman was discharged.

Cherry v. *John Bull*.—One *John Bull* a flaxen-haired tight little groom, was brought up on a warrant, charging him with having … gentleman named Cherry.

It appeared in evidence that Mr. Cherry, being a good judge of horses, had been requested by a military friend of his to look at a horse which stood for sale at Cutler's Livery-stables, Orange-street, Leicester-square, which horse his friend was very anxious to purchase. Accordingly Mr. Cherry accompanied his friend to the stable, and John Bull brought the horse out for their inspection.

Mr. Cherry immediately perceived that the horse was not exactly what it ought to be for the price demanded—in fact, he suspected that it was what jockeys called "*a roarer*," and he asked John Bull whether he did not think so. This was a delicate question, and John Bull declined answering it, even though Mr. Cherry repeated it. Now every body conversant in horse flesh, knows that a *roarer* is a horse which is "touched in the wind"—or *humanly* speaking, asthmatic; and that such a horse, upon receiving a smart slap on the belly, will, as Mr. Cherry described it, "give a long grunt;" and therefore, when John Bull declined answering the question, Mr. Cherry proceeded to ascertain the fact by striking the horse scientifically on its belly, and the "long grunt" instantly followed. But Mr. Cherry had little time to congratulate himself on the success of his experiment, for the long grunt was scarcely begun, when John Bull struck Mr. Cherry. "Do you *strike* me?" said Mr. Cherry? "I do," replied John Bull—"and I'll strike any man who strikes my horse?" and so saying, he struck Mr. Cherry a second time. This was the assault complained of.

The Magistrate said it was very natural that John Bull should feel angry at having that discovered which he was most anxious to conceal (to wit, the unsoundness of his horse); but it did not follow that he was to beat the discoverer, and he asked John Bull what he had to say for himself.

John Bull replied, that he struck Mr. Cherry, not because he struck the horse, but because he called him a chief and a swindler; and he called a whole posse of grooms, farriers, and helpers, who all deposed that Mr. Cherry did so call him before a single blow was struck.

Mr. Cherry and his friend solemnly denied that any epithet was applied to John Bull until he had twice struck Mr. Cherry, and therefore John Bull was held to bail for his appearance to answer for the assault at the Quarter Sessions.

TELESCOPIANA.

Wanted—Subscribers for the new series of *a certain magazine*, who are daily decreasing to the astonishment of the Editor and the mortification of the Proprietors.

Wanted—The name of "the Author of Waverley."

Wanted—Specimens of the Unicorn and Kraken.

Wanted—Some good tragedies, likewise subjects for the pen of Mr. Moore, who seems to be at a loss for one.

Wanted—Mr. Stockdale's commission as Member of the Vice-Suppression Society.

Wanted—Forty lbs. of Opium: apply to De Quincey, Esq.

Wanted—A few specimens of Proprietors for the New London University. They must speak the cockney dialect with fluency, and be competent to teach book-keeping in all its branches.

Wanted—An inside seat in a fast-running coach, which goes to the *Shades*, for Mr. Hazlitt.

Want Places—Mr. Brougham has long served a probationership, and esteems himself qualified for the office of Lord High Chancellor.

———Mr. Hume has long laboured in arithmetic and the minutiæ of pounds, shillings and pence, and flatters himself he would make a good Chancellor of the Exchequer.

——— Sir James Mackintosh, knt. has had a good deal of experience in writing Essays, and he wishes to be employed by any liberal bookseller in that capacity.

Scotch Economy—Last week Mr. Joseph Hume, M. P. had occasion to ask the services of a carpenter, in order to make a few repairs in his study. The job finished, the Knight of the Saw came to Mr. H's. parlour, and scratching has ear, hoped "as how, the gemman would give him something to make him drink."—"I'll do that friend: my cook will gie ye a bouny sleek Aberdeen herring, and if that dinna mak ye drink, call back to-morrow and ye shall have another."

Mr. B——, the author of Damus and Phythias, was present at the last rehearsal of his opera. The namby-pamby critics, who occupy the stately censor's chairs, were much divided in opinion, touching the merits of the piece. The dialogue is heavy," said the Hon. G. L. ——." "Clumsy to a degree, and monstrously overloaded with apostrophes," sung out the palefaced S—— of the theatre.—"Ye—e—s," quoth a second P. P. P. The poor author, mortified at the verdict of these selfstyled critics, and alarmed for the fate of his off spring, exclaimed—"Oh! my good friends do not *Damn us* but *pity us*."

Mr. F. B—, the celebrated spontere at Missionary Meetings, and dubbed in Parliment as the "most beantiful picture of a man," has, we are informed, betaken himself to rhyming. The following pithy lines have been circulated among his friends as the first fruits of his pen:

The man whose soul the fiercer passions taint,
Now for Heaven's glory turns a specious saint.
Thus whitings graced with modest light,
Stink first and then illuminate the night.

A Cockney Pun.—A facetious Cockney Gentleman, lately returning from a *water* excursion, with a velvet cap on, remarked to a friend on landing: "You see I have returned *vel vet* over *head and ears*!"

A new Burying Company is talked of—J. *Coffin*, Esq. to be the President—W. *Church yard* Esq. the Vice President—Mr. *Tombs*

Secreta… …*Bury*-street, St. Ja… …the city.

It i… …true, that there is a sig… …which runs thus; "Wel… …ells, *Horse Hair Ma*-*nufa*… …tlemen are surely entitled … …bove a door in Clerkenwell, are the … …a partnership, "Hog and Bacon." W… …greasy company.

Mr. M'Phee, we understand, intends giving as a frontispiece to the new volume of his *Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine*, now about to be completed, a highly-finished portrait of Professor Anderson, the original founder of Mechanics' Institutions. [This engraving is taken from a rare etching in the possession of Alexander M'Gregor Esq. of Kerroch, in which it is said the likeness of the venerable Doctor is remarkably well preserved.

THE LION AND THE WOLF.

A hungry Lion of a lamb was feeding,
When a poor dog passed by;
And, with a patient look of meekness pleading,
Shared in the banquet; whilst the royal beast
Smiled at his ignorant simplicity.
A Wolf look'd on, and said, "And surely, I
May have a portion of the prey at least,
Indeed, I'll try."
He came—came boldly; when the Lion,
His purpose, he upraised his kingly paw,
Smote him to earth, and left him there to die.
There's some excuse for inexperience:
But none for daring, insolent pretence.

The Glasgow Chronicle of yesterday se'ennight says—"Rothesay continues to be annually improving. A good number of buildings are going on. The *town* is very full of bathers at present mostly from Glasgow. The rents are high—*eight shillings weekly for a single room*!" This to us in London must appear a *most exorbitant* charge, particularly when we consider that these apartments are in a town, and that town "*very full*." How far must a sovereign go in these regions?

THE SAILOR AND THE SEA.

The waves had whelmed the venturous bark,
And dashed the ship wrecked seaman on the shore;
He turn'd himself, impatient at their roar,
And cried "Perfidious Sea!
"Why didst thou lure me, smiling traquillity,
To such a fate, so desolate and dark."
The Ocean god awoke, and frowning said,
"Hurl not your vain reproaches at my head,
"My waters calmly ebb and flow,
"Till the loud warring tempest breaks their rest;
"Go! to the storm-winds be the plaints addressed
"Go! to the whirlwind, go!"
And he spoke wisely, it must be confess'd;
Would'st thou forbid the winds to blow.
'Seaman?" "O, no!'

SUDDEN DEATH.—The last article that we placed in our columns on Friday evening, was a notice of two deaths in our neighbourhood from a too liberal use of cold water. The form of our Paper was scarcely locked up and laid upon the press, when one of our pressmen, William S. Bulfinch, was seized with the usual pains resulting from drinking cold water, and died before any medical aid (although immediately called) could be procured. Mr. Bulfinch had not been in usual health during the day, but having taken some trifling medicine at home, he believed himself able to perform his usual duty. On entering the office, however, he drank moderately of pump water, and in ten minutes was a corpse,—*United States Gazette*.

General La Fayette's claims under the late law of indemnity for confiscated property during the French Revolution, amount, it is said, to 600,000 francs. Should he receive this sum—about 120,000 dollars (of which there is little reason to doubt, as he comes within every principle of the provision)—it will make a considerable addition to the donation of this country, and render the decline of his life almost as affluent as the commencement of it. It is understood that he does not go to France as a permanent resident there, but intends to return again to the United States.—*Philadelphia Paper*.

THE COCKNEY UNIVERSITY.

(From the John Bull)

Tune—"Over the water to Charley."

Come bustle, my neighbours give over your labors,
Leave digging and delving, and charming:
New lights are preparing to set you a staring,
And fill all your noddles with learning.
Each dustman shall speak, both in Latin and Greek,
And Tinkers beat Bishops in knowledge—
If the opulent tribe will consent to subscribe
To build up a new Cockney College.

We've had bubbles in milk—we've had bubbles in silk,
And bubbles in baths of sea-water;
With other mad schemes, of rail roads and steams.
Of tombstones, and places for slaughter,
But none are so sure, so snug and secure,
As this for which now we are burning.
For'tis noble and wise to rub the world's eyes
And set all the Journeymen learning.

This notable scheme, as we've all of us seen,
To enlighten the stall and the shamble,
Is twin to a dim-coloured dull Magazine,
The offspring of Ritter Bann Campbell—
Has he wedded the muse (I'm sure he'll excuse
A truth which ought not to be hidden),
To publish such *Banns*, was the worst of all plans,
Unless he had wished them forbidden.

This College, when formed, established endowed,
Will astonish each Radical's grannam,
Who may place her young fry in the midst of the crowd
For two pounds ten shillings per annum.
And oh, what a thing for a lad who climbs flues
Or for one who picks pockets of purses,
To woo in Ionic and Attic, the Muse,
And make quires of bad Latin verses.

Hackney coachmen from *Swift* shall reply, if you feel
Annoyed at being needlessly shaken;
And butchers of course will be flippant from *Steele*
And pig-drivers well versed in *Bacon*—
And G… …
Undertakers talk …
And Watermen *Rowe* by …

Burdett, who from Oxford received the degrees
Which in Scotland procured him such laurels,
Will lecture each Tuesday at half after three
In manners, and marriage, and morals;
Tom Creevy will teach the poor Sweeps how to dance,
Lord Cochrane shall tutor the Sailors;
On horse back mad Law instruct Beggars to prance,
And Fergusson manage the *Taylors*.

Pam Brougham shall teach mildness, and patience, and tact,
And respect for the laws and his betters;
And Hume shall instruct them to add and subtract,
While Wood teaches wisdom and letters.
On tactics of war civil Wilson shall speak,
Lord Selton shall ground them in driving,
And Mackintosh shew them three days in the week
The easiest way to be thriving.

From a College like this, what advantage must spring,
What strides will the people be taking;
Each cobler will soon be as good as a King,
And a King, a thing hardly worth making:
The rising of some, and the fall of the rest,
Will bring things at last to their level;
And just as in France, which has suffered the test,
Old England will go to the Devil.

FAREWELL.

Farewell! and though my steps depart
From scenes for ever dear,
O Mary! I must leave my heart
And all my pleasures here;
And I must cherish in my mind,
Wherein my lot shall be,
A thought of her I leave behind—
A hopeless thought of thee.

O Mary! I can n'er forget
The charm thy presence brought;
No hour has passed since first we met,
But thou has shared my thought;
At early morn, at sultry noon,
Beneath the spreading tree,
And wandering by the evening moon,
Still, still I think of thee.

Ah! thou hast come to cheer my dream,
And bid me grieve no more;
But at the morn's returning beam
I sorrowed as before.
Yet thou shalt still partake my care,
And when I bend the knee,
And pour to heaven a fervent prayer,
I will remember thee.

Farewell! and when my steps are gone,
Though many a grief be mine,
And though I may conceal my own,
I'll weep to hear of thine.
Though from thy memory soon depart
Each little trace of me,
'Tis only in the grave this heart
Can cease to think of thee.

AND WILT THOU FORSAKE ME!

Forsake thee! forsake thee! poor sorrowing child;
Forsake thee in these thy dark momens of woe!
Thou wert dear to me, Mary, when happiness smiled
But thou ne'er wert so dear to me, Mary, as now.
When first as my own star of lustre I hail'd thee,
How wildly my heart beat with pride and delight;
In that bright noon of bliss, ere one hope had yet fail'd thee,
Or one dark cloud of grief dim'd thy beautiful light.
When trembling my heart paid its youthful devotion,
And thy beauty could dazzle, yet fail'd to endear,—
For love's tender gaze flash'd the glance of emotion,
And the throb of affection was mingled with fear,—
Yet passion had flung its soft mystery round thee;
Ah! how vainly they tried the sweet spell to destroy;
Though some would have snapt the bright fetter which bound me,
And scatter'd that wild dream of heaven and joy.
Oh! 'tis not in joy, but in pain and distress,
By the fierce shock of grief, when the bosom is riven,
That we feel all the dear and bewild'ring excess,
Which the soul would be loath to abandon for Heav'n.
By the tempest's rude wing, when the harp-string is shaken,
How blended with discord the music it pours;
The soft-sighing zephyr but knows how to waken
Those tones of wild sweetness the spirit adores.
Though the bud of affection 'mid pleasure may bloom,
How scentless the head which it languidly rears!
Would you see all its freshness? go seek the chill gloom,
Where it's breathed on by sorrow, and watered by tears.
So now that thy joys and thy hopes are all flown,
Oh! haste to repose on this bosom again;
For never, oh! never, shall sorrow alone
The spirit that suffers, yet scorns to complain.
And I'll soothe all thy griefs, softly chide thy dissembling,
And hush thy heart's beating, and smile at thy fears;
While I press the pale lip that's with gratitude trembling,
A faint light of pleasure shall flash through thy tears.
Then I'll pillow thy cold cheek, and tell of the rose,
When the shades steal around how it sorrows till day;
And then with what deepening beauty it glows,
As the zephyrs and sun kiss its dew-drops away.
Thus weep on to-night; yet a beautiful morrow
Shall dawn, and thy season of gloom be no more;
Absorbed by its beams, the chill vapours of sorrow
Shall vanish, and leave thee all bright as before.
F. W. M.

FIRST LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

Ninth Day's Drawing, Tuesday, the 14th Feb.
PRIZES.

No. 4693 Prize of 30,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 5639 1868 Prizes of 5,000 Sicca Rupees each.
No. 2413 Prize of 1,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 3441 5609 1645 2142 3572 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupeess each.
Nos. 324 1343 2040 3996 682 1273 5093 2185 4710 5886 1893 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Tenth Day's Drawing, Thursday, the 16th Feb.
PRIZES.

No. 2998 Prize of 2,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 713 1330 2902 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 50 523 1618 2424 4241 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 801 880 1117 1128 1449 2897 3022 4565 5951 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Eleventh Day's Drawing Saturday, 18th Feb.
PRIZES.

Nos. 273 3871 Prizes of 2000 Sicca Rupees each.
No. 2324 Prize of 1000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1384 1918 3528 Prizes of 500 Sa. Rs. each.
No. 187 445 925 961 1160 1334 3015 3240 3258 3752 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.